

NAVAL PARLEY  
BROUGHT TO  
A STANDSTILL

Next Word Lies With Governments of the Three  
Conferring Nations

CRUISER PROBLEM  
STUMBLINGBLOCK

Attitude of Great Britain and  
United States Is Declared  
by Delegates

GENEVA, SWIT., July 6 (AP)—The tripartite naval conference, with the United States, Great Britain and Japan participating, is at a standstill as far as Geneva is concerned.

The next word lies with the governments in Washington, London and Tokyo. It is they who must help or even direct the solution of the cruiser problem which, if not settled, means the collapse of the conference.

Apparently, Washington must tell London that the new maximum cruiser figures submitted by Hugh S. Gibson embody America's last upward concession. If Washington really means this, and Tokyo must let Downing Street know how Japan regards cruiser limitations.

The situation is that the American delegation has told the British that limitation can only be achieved by keeping cruiser strength within 400,000 tons, which is some 50,000 tons higher than the present American cruiser strength.

The Americans say in effect: "We do not object to you having 70-odd cruisers if you really need them, but distribute the tonnage so that the total will not create an excess over your present total tonnage."

Answer of British: "We need about 70 cruisers, but if you Americans insist upon keeping large-size cruisers, then we must naturally build our cruisers up to maximum size when the time comes to replace the old ships, some 30 of which are of 5000-ton displacement or even less. If you will construct smaller ships, it will automatically bring down our total tonnage figures."

Thus the cruiser puzzle is the antiquated problem of the "vicious circle." Furthermore, Great Britain says: "Large warships symbolize aggression; small ones, defense. We need only small cruisers to protect our trade routes and food supplies. England simply cannot run the risk of being isolated. And anyway we didn't start this naval race."

The only practicable solution now in sight seems to be a private agreement with Great Britain that it will continue to build a certain number of the small cruisers which it has hitherto regarded as sufficient in size for colonial operations, as instances upon the right to build 10,000 and 7500-ton vessels would bring the British total to the 600,000-ton mark.

Delegates Meet Privately

Private meetings today between Hugh S. Gibson, American delegate, and Viscount Ishii of Japan, and later between Mr. Gibson and W. C. Bridgeman, British delegate, failed to improve the existing critical situation confronting the tripartite naval conference.

Lord Cecil, Admiral Sir Frederick Field and U. S. Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, U. S. N., were present at the Anglo-American parley which, according to reliable report, was rather lively.

It is declared that the British criticized the Americans for their alleged failure properly to recognize

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## British Delegate



W. C. BRIDGEMAN  
First Lord of the Admiralty, Who Is  
Representing Great Britain at the Tri-  
partite Naval Conference at Geneva.

LAKES-TO-OCEAN  
FREIGHT ROUTE  
TO BE OPENED

All Water Service Between  
Detroit and Foreign Ports  
Will Operate Soon

DETROIT, Mich., July 6 (Special)

A regular all-water freight service between Detroit and foreign ports through New York has been inaugurated by the Terminals and Transportation Corporation, which is planning to operate two ships, Twin Ports and Twin Cities on a nine day schedule via the New York State Barge Canal. Other ships now in the course of construction will be added to this service as rapidly as required by business demands.

The route is by way of the Detroit River to Lake Erie, across Lake Erie, through Welland Canal to Lake Ontario, along Lake Ontario to Oswego, N. Y., down Oswego River and canal to Oneida Lake, across Oneida Lake to the Mohawk River, down the river and the New York State Canal to the Hudson River and New York City, where the goods for Europe are transferred to Atlantic liners.

The Diesel electric freighter, Twin Ports, with which this Detroit to New York service has been opened is powered by two 475 horsepower Diesel engines. The ship is 265 feet overall, with a 42-foot beam and a 10-foot draft, when laden. It is equipped with electric drive, light, heat and refrigeration. The steering gear is electrically operated.

The size of the ship and its refrigeration facilities, enables it to carry a wide variety of freight, ranging from dairy and food products to automotive products. Other ships to be placed in operation on this route will be built along similar lines. It is planned to have five other ships maintain a service every other day between Detroit and Duluth. Michigan manufacturers are making shipments to a number of foreign countries over the new route and are promising active support of the new undertaking.

NEW JERSEY PARTIES  
SEEK DRY LAW CHANGE

TRENTON, N. J., July 6 (AP)—Both

the Republican and Democratic parties in their state conventions held here adopted platforms containing planks dealing with the prohibition issue. The Democrats went on record as favoring the modification of the Volstead Act to permit the sale of light wine and beers and the Republicans pledged themselves to institute a referendum on the question of re-  
voking the Volstead Act.

In keeping with the question on the liquor issue of taking an unequivocal position, the Democrats recorded themselves in favor of the direct primary, while the Republicans declared that if elected they would "study the system in other states with the idea of improving the New Jersey method, if possible."

Women Seek to Promote Peace  
By "Ask-Me-Another" Method

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 6—Stimulation of interest in international affairs is sought by the League of Women Voters through application of the popular "Ask-Me-Another" method.

Seven sets of questions and answers with instructions for conducting a quiz are given by Miss Ruth Morgan of New York, chairman of the league's department of international co-operation to prevent war, in sending the new material to members of departments in the several states.

By adopting the "Ask-Me-Another" method, current affairs of national and international importance may be given an edge which will make the adventure vie with bridge and other summer hotel pastimes, at least among those who are moved by a sense of duty as Voters' League members to give at least part-time thought to serious matters, even in the holiday season.

LEGION OF HONOR  
DECORATION FOR  
FLIGHT LEADER

French Premier Greets Com-  
mander Byrd and His Crew  
—Ship Being Repaired

PARIS, July 6 (AP)—Premier Poincaré planned the decoration of the Legion of Honor on the breast of Commander Byrd this morning.

The ceremony took place at the Ministry of Finance, in the presence of Sheldon Whitehouse, American Chargé d'Affaires; Captain White, the naval attaché, and H. A. Gibbons, personal representative of Rodman Wanamaker, who sponsored the America's flight across the Atlantic.

The visit of Commander Byrd and his three flight companions to the Premier was a brief one, for M. Poincaré had to yield to the pressure of parliamentary work and hurry away for the opening of the morning session of the Chamber.

The Premier chatted pleasantly for a few minutes with the airmen, congratulating them on their courage and endurance and the great technical success of their exploit. Then he formally pinned the Legion of Honor Cross on Commander Byrd's breast and gave them the traditional embrace.

Appreciate Welcome

The commander thanked him simply, and expressed in behalf of his comrades and himself deep appreciation of the warm-hearted welcome they had been accorded in France and the sympathetic interest with which the French people had followed the flight, especially the last few hours of the early morning battle with the fog.

The aviators' visit to M. Poincaré was not widely heralded. There was only a small crowd in front of the entrance of the ministry when they arrived, but it was an enthusiastic one. The fliers responded to the cheers by bowing and tipping their hats.

The "air quartet" will have impressed on their memories a series of wonderful gatherings in Paris in their honor. These were added yesterday at the Le Bourget Airfield, the French Senate, Ministry of Marine and the Aero Club of France. At the latter function Commander Byrd received the gold medal of the club.

The monoplane America now at Cherbourg was moved there by truck with difficulty, it having taken about half the time required to fly across the Atlantic to make the transfer from Ver-sur-Mer where the landing was made. It is now in charge of mechanics at the French naval station who are endeavoring to get it into flying order. It reached Cherbourg with the tips of its wings wreathed with green branches torn off trees.

Flight to Oslo Planned

Bernt Balchen is said by the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune to be planning a flight from the United States to Norway next year. He hopes, according to the paper, to fly from New York to Oslo, the Norwegian capital, in the maximum time of 55 hours, flying in a monoplane of the America type and taking four men with him. The distance by the route he has mapped out over land and Scotland is 4800 miles.

The paper says Balchen is seeking financial support for the plan in Norway, the land of his birth, but that if he fails to get enough there, he is positive he will receive funds from American interests.

Commander Byrd paid high praise to the Boy Scouts of the World in a greeting to the members of the organization in France, transmitted today through Capt. René J'hopital, aide to Marshal Foch and leader of the movement here.

In his letter, the North Pole and transatlantic flier, who was himself a Scout, wrote:

"I am tremendously interested in your movement, and want to send through Captain J'hopital greetings from the Boy Scouts of America. Scouts get the kind of training that makes good aviators and great fellows for aviation. I would not hesitate to take with me on an Arctic flight a boy who had made a good Scout."

Experiments Offer Motor Fuel  
From Water Gas as Possibility

M. I. T. Professor Confirms Findings of German  
Engineer and Forecasts New Summer Industry  
for Plants Now Used Only in Winter

While expecting that the production of petroleum as a source of motor fuel will meet the needs of the world for many years, Prof. John T. Ward, of the fuel and gas engineering department of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has announced results of experiments at the Institute which support the claims of a German engineer to the discovery of a process for making a gasoline-like motor fuel from ordinary blue water gas, which may become extremely useful as the demand for such fuel increases.

Professor Ward believes petroleum reserves have been underestimated, and that no shortage is imminent, the supply of crude oil now being slightly greater than the market can absorb.

If a petroleum shortage does occur, satisfactory substitutes or synthetic motor fuels, derived from low grade coal or alcohol, or manufactured from blue water gas, can be produced under favorable economic conditions, he said in an interview. Water gas is made by passing steam over hot coke.

## One Plan Uses Lignite

"Recently two types of processes for converting coal, of which we possess almost unlimited resources, have been proposed, one of which seems to promise most as a source of motor fuel," Professor Ward continued.

"In one process developed in Germany, low grade coal or lignite is treated at elevated temperatures and pressures with hydrogen, with the result that more than half the coal is converted to an oil which on distillation yields 60 per cent light and heavy motor fuel. This process has already reached the semicommercial stage in Germany, where the price of motor fuel is considerably higher than in the United States. As our petroleum reserves become exhausted if they do, the conversion of coal to motor fuel will be an economic proposition rather than one of scientific research or discovery."

"Another German engineer has recently reported the synthesis of oils possessing the characteristics of gasoline from ordinary blue-water gas. The process for synthesizing petroleum compounds is carried out at atmospheric pressure and its employment would involve an engineering problem no more intricate than that solved at present in many chemical works and gas plants."

"Far-reaching Effects"

"Recent work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has substantiated the claims of the German engineer in part, and if this process can be developed it will have far-reaching effects. The equipment for manufacturing blue water gas forms a part of almost every gas plant. Such equipment could be used as part of a plant in which motor fuels would be manufactured during the summer months and employed in preparing gas for house heating during the winter. The possible future place of the gas plant in the motor fuel situation is obvious," Professor Ward said.

"Two years ago," Professor Ward recalled, "the opinion was widespread that the end of the petroleum supply was in sight. The incentive to make the supply of gasoline equal to the demand resulted in a great increase in the amount of crude oil produced, by the discovery of more oil-bearing areas, the improvement of what is known as the 'cracking' process, an increase in the proportion of crude oil recovered to oil discovered, and the improvement of motor designs so that less gasoline was required per car mile. This stimulated production during the past few months has resulted in the present supply."

Among various new methods and processes used to increase the supply of motor fuel, Professor Ward mentioned the use of air and gas pressure, vacuum extraction, water flooding and the torsion balance and selsomograph, which are important and indispensable instruments used by every geological research department in locating the boundaries of oil areas.

Alcohol Methods Discussed

As to possible sources of the future supply of motor fuel, Professor Ward said, "Alcohol, obtained by fermentation from cereals, sugar residues, potatoes and wood waste, is most frequently mentioned. Alcohol is a very good motor fuel when employed

SHOE-LEATHER  
FAIR OPENED BY  
MAYOR NICHOLS

In Address He Notes That  
Massachusetts Has Main-  
tained Lead in Trade

"There are few industries to which the Mayor owes so much as to those dealing in shoes and leather," Mayor Nichols said this morning in opening the Boston Shoe and Leather Fair.

Mayor Nichols was introduced to the crowd that had gathered in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler with the opening of the doors to the displays of the more than 120 manufacturers by Daniel F. Sullivan, president of the New England Retail Shoe Merchants Association.

The Mayor sounded an even brighter note for the future of the shoe industry in New England. "This section cannot make all the shoes that are made," he said, "but it is true that New England has retained her supremacy in this trade in spite of the fact that it is not as near the center of population as it was 50 years ago."

"I am pleased to note that in Massachusetts there are over 70 continuing manufacturing shoe centers, and it has been estimated that Massachusetts and New England have an investment in the shoe industry of between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000, requiring over 125,000 skilled operators and manufacturing footwear to the value of more than \$500,000,000 a year."

Dealers Open Convention

In response to Mayor Nichols's address, Mr. Sullivan thanked him for his welcome, and said that as the industry had been founded here, and that Boston was still the shoe and leather center, it was fitting that this convention and exposition should have been held in Boston.

Immediately after this the New England Shoe Dealers Convention was convened in another of the rooms of the Statler, Mr. Sullivan presiding.

Mr. Sullivan called first upon Buford H. Jones, president of the 1927 shoe and leather fair, who spoke briefly of the fine co-operation behind the shoe industry in New England. He declined credit for the success of the present fair, saying that he had been merely a cog in the wheel that had handled it, and paying tribute to the committees that had worked with him.

Alfred W. Donovan, president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, said that he wished to see the shoe industry in New England prosper. "We are at the beginning of a new era," he declared. "We know our shortcomings now, but also we know our strength. Two years ago the shoe and leather industry stopped marking time in New England, and began the paving of a new way into a brighter era."

Shows Need of Progress

"But," he said, "we must continue to go forward in our methods, for we will find ourselves out of date over night if we stand still." In the line of a definite program for advance Mr. Donovan suggested that each individual store start checking the number of people who "walked out," and also those who merely came to look.

"Find out why you haven't got what they want," he continued. "Find out what the public thinks about your store. And take measures to correct any inattention among your sales people, or coldness in your store decoration, or the sales of any shoe that is not exactly 'hot.' These are things that count."

Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president of the New England Council, struck the note that "the money passing through the hands of retailers is the expression of the buying power of the community that they serve."

"From our industries," he said, "comes the bulk of our income, a large portion of which is sooner or later passed over the retailers' counters in exchange for the goods that the people wish to have and use."

"The question is: What can the New England retailer do to give the New England manufacturer the benefit of that specialized knowledge of the market for those products which both manufacturer and retailer are interested in?"

Addresses were made by A. H. Gueting of Philadelphia, president of the National Shoe Retailers Association, and Prof. W. E. Fraedland.

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## Educators' Leader



MISS CORNELIA S. ADAIR  
Next President of National Education Association, President Also of National League of Classroom Teachers and Vice-President of National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

BOARD ON TAX  
REVISION PLANS  
FIRST MEETING

Opening Formal Session To-  
morrow at State House  
—Report Dec. 1

The special state commission established by the last Legislature to study and revise the taxation laws of Massachusetts and report to the next Legislature not later than Dec. 1, next, will hold its first formal meeting tomorrow afternoon at room 346 in the State House.

Erland F. Fish, Senator from Brookline, is the chairman and Carroll Melns, State Representative, of Roxbury, is vice-chairman. Representatives of various financial and commercial organizations, including the Arkwright Club of the textile industry, have been invited to appear before the commissioners, who, in addition to the chairman and vice-chairman, include Representatives Leverett Saltonstall of Newton and Martin M. Lomasney of Boston; Fred T. Field, former Assistant Attorney-General, a member of the advisory tax board and assistant counsel to the solicitor of internal revenue; Thomas J. Boynton, former city solicitor and Mayor of Everett, and former Attorney-General of Massachusetts, and Coleman Silbert, attorney and former member of the House of Representatives.

Powers of Broad Scope

The commission has broad powers to inquire into the entire scope and operation of the laws of the Commonwealth relating to state, county and municipal taxation, and there has also been referred to the commission the specific proposal for the establishment of an excise tax on automobiles, under which the proponents of the law, the assessors generally throughout the State, hope to make motorcars purchased subsequent to April 1 of next year subject to taxation locally in the year in which they are purchased.

It is understood the commission will consider carefully the tendency of taxation in general today. It is pointed out that its members know that, while federal taxation has declined steadily since the World War, local and state levies have increased and shows little sign of ceasing to climb.

One of the problems which the commission will have to solve early in its inquiry into the question of taxation as a whole is to determine the citizens of Massachusetts is how much money is to be spent annually by state and municipalities. What the present sources of revenues do to meet these expenditures will furnish another broad field for study and research, and in connection with this also how the burden of taxation is distributed under present laws.

Demand Is for Simple Laws

Authorities on taxation agree that the laws providing for the assessing of valuation of property and the collection of the taxes levied should be as simple and inexpensive in operation as possible.

Small Assembly Proposed

The reduction of the representative assembly which is the voting section of the annual conventions was urged by Dr. Philander C. Claxton of Oklahoma, who proposed that the number be cut to 500 in order to provide for more deliberative action than he considers possible under the present arrangements for the annual convention. Dr. Claxton's plan, which will be put to a vote at the 1927 convention in time to become operative, if passed, for the 1928 meeting, proposed a new allocation of voting members on the basis of the percentage of members in state associations, the state delegations to be divided according to the membership in local associations with a few delegates at large in each state from sections where there are not local organizations.

Contributions to American living by teachers of economics, vocations, geography, literature and dramatics were discussed by teachers representing these divisions of the educational program.

"A non-partisan citizenship, a supply of trained workers to meet the demand, the utilization to the fullest extent of our national re-

TEACHERS PLAN  
TO DECLARE FOR  
'INDEPENDENCE'

Resolution Against Political  
Interference in Curricu-  
lum Is Prepared

CLASSROOM TEACHER  
IS CHOSEN PRESIDENT

Reminder Given That Educa-  
tion's Aim Is Not to Escape  
Work but Do Better Work

By MARJORIE SHULER

SEATTLE, July 6—A declaration of independence for the schools and the teachers of the United States will be adopted by the sixty-fifth annual convention of the National Education Association as the direct result of recent acts by legislatures, governors and mayors dictating what shall be taught in schoolrooms, and discharging teachers, superintendents and presidents from the service of various municipalities, states and universities.

The teachers are roused by what they regard as a growing tendency on the part of the state legislatures to pass laws compelling or forbidding the teaching of particular subjects and topics in the public schools. They point to more than a score of subjects which various legislatures require to be taught for a certain number of minutes weekly, and also to the proscribed topics which teachers are forbidden to introduce in their classrooms, and they declare that there is danger of transforming educational institutions into prejudiced centers for the dissemination of special propaganda.

Salary Statement Changed

Legislatures have no disposition to take over the making of the course of study as a whole, recognizing that this requires experience and special training, but, say the teachers, "In response to the agitations and pressures of various social blocs and groups they are introducing what is thing unintentionally, making a partial and inflexible course of study which hampers the schools in their effort to serve wholesomely and in a balanced and proportionate way all the needs of the child and all the interests of society."

With regard to their own issues, the teachers will make a slightly different statement this year on the salary question, asking that "salaries be paid to the teachers commensurate with the investment which would be made in preparing for teaching and with the importance of the service rendered."

The educational program which they will recommend calls for opportunities for general culture, vocational training, cultivation of special talents and removal of so-called deficiencies for adults as well as children, those employed as well as those still in school. Education and vocational training should be considered a primary obligation of organized education, and schools should be so arranged as to afford opportunities for individual achievement and advance, the program states.

Only One Nomination

The convention also will ask congressional appropriations to carry on education in the flooded areas of the United States.

Miss Cornelia S. Adair of Richmond, Va., will head the association for the next year, the first classroom teacher to be elected president of the big organization. The nomination of Miss Adair was a dramatic event, Delaware yielding its place to Virginia on the roll call of states, and Joseph H. Saunders of Newport News, Va., announced that he was resigning after being defeated for the office by Miss Mary McKimmon of Massachusetts.

No candidate was named to oppose Miss Adair. The retiring president, Francis G. Blair of New York, goes to the first vice-presidency and the 11 other vice-presidents and the treasurer, Henry Lester Smith of Indiana, will be unopposed.

A survey to show the financial position of retired teachers and determine the need of homes for them was proposed by Miss Olive M. Jones of New York City, who made the report for committee on homes for retired teachers. In addition to the Olive M. Jones Fund which the association has authorized for this purpose, Miss Jones asked for authority to accept 20 gifts of \$1000 each which to make the survey. Miss Jones recommended that states follow the example of Vermont in setting up their own teachers' home, saying the national funds could be used in time to subsidize these state institutions.

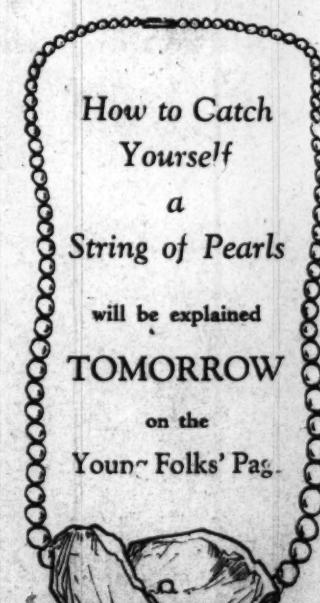
Leaders of Shoe-Leather Fair

Addresses were made by A. H. Gueting of Philadelphia, president of the National Shoe Retailers Association, and Prof. W. E. Fraedland.

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THEIR PLANS SHOW RESULTS  
At Left: Charles T. G. Vice-President of the Fair and Chairman Exhibit Committee; At Right: Buford H. Jones, President of the Fair.



How to Catch Yourself a String of Pearls will be explained TOMORROW on the Young Folks' Page.







## CRIMINAL CODE IS DRAWN ANEW FOR MICHIGAN

Bill for Simplified Procedure Is Signed by Governor Green

PORT HURON, Mich. (Special Correspondence)—Michigan's new criminal code, said to be unique among those of the Union, will become a law on Aug. 14, having passed both houses of the State Legislature. It has been signed by Gov. Fred W. Green.

This is the only State which has prepared and adopted an entirely new code, which did not merely amend existing laws of criminal procedure, but scrapped existing statutes on criminal procedure and enacted an entire new one.

The code is simple and concise, arranged by chapters, beginning with "Arrest" and going through, chapter by chapter, to the final step, "Judgment and Sentence." It contains several radical changes.

**Judgment Made Simple**  
A respondent may waive trial by jury in case he desires, which has proved to be of value in Maryland. So far as possible, the laws of "Arrest" have been made so simple that police officers can easily familiarize themselves with them. The bill states that the trial judge should be able to handle any criminal case with dispatch and fairness, the sponsors of the code believe.

**Judge May Make Comment**  
The purpose of the framers of the code was to so arrange it that the decisions of the trial judge and the verdict of the jury could only be reversed in case of breach of discretion. This removes from the consideration of the trial judge the apprehension of reversals and the resulting supposed damage to his record. It also permits him to give the jury the benefit of his experience as federal judges do. He may comment on the testimony and character of the witnesses, and assist and guide the jury in their determination. This feature has been very much emphasized as a necessity in modern criminal procedure by Chief Justice Taft and other distinguished lawyers.

The defenses of insanity and, especially, alibi, the latter being a common defense in the larger cities, can no longer be a surprise to the prosecution. Separate trials of joint offenders is no longer a matter of right, but it is discretionary with the court.

Consent adjournments cannot be had. The cause must be good and the court must enter the cause in its records.

Discretion as to sentence is left largely with the trial judge. He fixes the minimum and the maximum is governed by the law covering the offense.

**Appeals May Be Refused**  
Probation cannot be granted to a person who has twice been convicted of a felony. It will be interesting to watch this provision work out, the code writers feel, for the reason that violations of the liquor law are felonies under the state law. It is mandatory that the judge inflict heavier penalties for second and third offenders who commit felonies, and a fourth conviction means life imprisonment. Paroles cannot be granted to any but first offenders before the expiration of the minimum sentence without the consent of the sentencing judge.

The question of appeals has excited comment all over the country.

A great many states feel that speed is essential. The Michigan commission recognized this fact, but also took into consideration the fact that an appeal may be made directly to the State Supreme Court. This is and always has been a very able court, code authors say, so the commission took a radical and different stand than other bodies.

The new law will provide that an appeal is entirely within the discretion of the Supreme Court. This is designed to keep this court from being overburdened with appeals that are frivolous and for delay. On the other hand, if the trial court follows out the intent of the law, the question as to whether an appeal should or should not be granted can be settled in less than 60 days. The Supreme Court of Michigan does not allow criminal cases to drag on its docket. The commission believes that this statute will discourage frivolous appeals and yet permit any question that should be submitted to the Supreme Court to be determined as speedily as necessary.

**Judges Approve Plan**  
The leading judges and press of the State were virtually unanimous in approval of the code, and while the commission had only limited time for important work, its members feel that the code is adequate to test the practicability of the recommendations made by the National Crime Commission and other sociologic bodies who have been advocating a thorough reform of criminal procedure in the various state courts.

The extra session of the Legislature of 1926 established a Commission on Inquiry into Criminal Procedure. The act provided for three members from the Senate, three from the House and one to be appointed by the then Governor, Alex J. Groesbeck. The following were placed on the commission:

Sherman D. Gallender, a corporation lawyer of Detroit, chairman; George M. Doudon of Detroit, chairman of the judicial committee of the Senate, vice-chairman; Representative John M. Harris, Boyne City, a legislator and former probate judge; Roy Herald, a Detroit attorney and author of a textbook on civil practice; Burney E. Brower of Jackson, former State Senator for many years; James T. Upjohn of Kalamazoo, a physician and experienced legislator; Shirley Stedman of Port Huron, a former prosecuting attorney.

Dennis E. Alward, veteran secretary of the Senate, was appointed secretary, and Miss Jessie A. Payne, clerk of the House Judiciary Committee, was appointed assistant secretary.

Associated with the commission were the following judges: Lewis H. Pease, Circuit Judge of Newbury; president of the judges' association; Glenn C. Gillespie, Circuit Judge of Pontiac; Alfred J. Murphy, Circuit Judge of Detroit; Guy A. Miller, Circuit Judge of Detroit; Arthur Webster, Circuit Judge of Detroit; Fred E. Lamb, Circuit Judge of Cadillac; George V. Wilmer, Circuit Judge of Kalamazoo; Farm C. Gilbert, Circuit Judge of Charlevoix, and Robert M. Toms of Detroit, prosecuting attorney for Wayne County.

**Overcame Time Handicap**  
The report and code were drafted in Port Huron by Mr. Stewart, aided by the assistant secretary, Miss Payne. The commission met regularly, passing on the varied questions raised in connection with the drafting of the code. They consulted with the leading judges and lawyers of the State, and investigated the work of the National Crime Commission, American Institute of Law, New York Crime Commission and other bodies.

"At the outset," Mr. Stewart relates, "there was some argument due to the shortness of time at its disposal, that the commission should not attempt to present a code, but should spend its time investigating conditions, and simply make a report and recommendations to the Legislature. The American Institute of Law, the State of New York, and some other states were taking a number of years to prepare as nearly as possible an ideal code."

"The Michigan Commission decided that its duty was not only to make the investigation and prepare the report, but also to submit a practical code. Its theory was that the code should be short, simple and as practical as possible. Accord-



ingly the members took a course that no other State seems to have adopted. Their code provides for the repealing of all former laws rather than amendments to the old law, and a new code was presented to the Legislature.

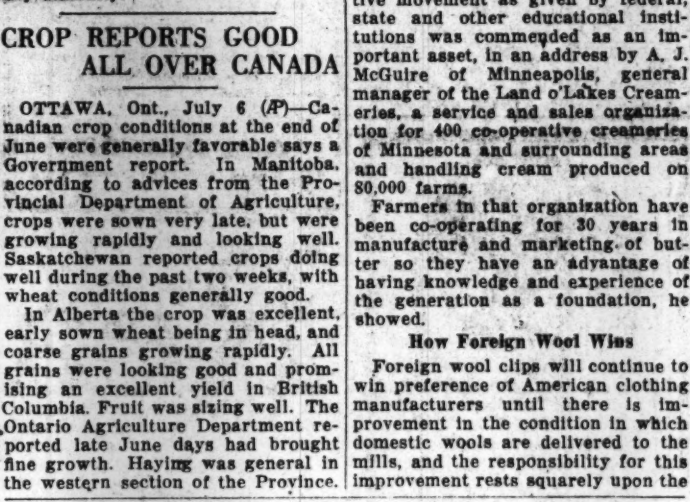
**New Governor Won Over**  
When the code was introduced to the Legislature, there was much speculation as to what reception it would receive. A number of criminal lawyers, in and out of the Legislature, opposed it, and there seemed to be a further complication from the primary campaign that had just been waged.

Former Governor Groesbeck and his successor, Governor Green, had been political opponents for years and disagreed radically as to state policies. Some predictions were made that Governor Green would take no interest in the code, drafted by the former Governor's appointees, but after an examination of the code, Governor Green got squarely behind the work of the commission, and used all of his influence to effect its passage.

In the House some criminal lawyers succeeded in getting amendments to the code which would have rendered it of very little value. The Governor's influence together with legislative work on the part of Commissioner Harris and some associates, succeeded in putting the code back into almost as satisfactory shape as it was in the beginning. In the Senate the bill passed without any difficulty.

**CROP REPORTS GOOD  
ALL OVER CANADA**  
OTTAWA, Ont., July 6 (AP)—Canadian crop conditions at the end of June were generally favorable, says a Government report. In Manitoba, according to advices from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, crops were sown very late, but were growing rapidly and looking well. Saskatchewan reported crops doing well during the past two weeks, with wheat conditions generally good.

In Alberta the crop was excellent, early sown wheat being in head, and coarse grains growing rapidly. All grains were looking good and promising an excellent yield in British Columbia. Fruit was doing well. The Ontario Agriculture Department reported late June days had brought fine growth. Haying was general in the western section of the Province.



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## Almost Ripe!

## CO-OPERATIVES PRAISE WOMEN'S PART IN WORK

Farm-Editor Says Woman Is Best Ally of Combined Effort

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, July 6—Co-operative agriculture's greatest ally in the women of the farm, it has been learned in New York State, reported D. J. Carter, editor of the Dairyman's League News, official organ of the Dairywomen's League, with 40,000 members, to the American Institute of Co-operation, in session here.

"There is among our league leaders a rapidly growing conviction that one of our very best means of keeping membership interest alive is through our league women and our league homes," he reported.

"In the sections where we have completed the organization of our women there has been a marked increase in interest and attendance at meetings and also a marked increase in community interest. Women are active partners on our farms and why should they not also be in our co-operative marketing work?"

Encouragement of the co-operative movement as given by federal, state and other educational institutions was commended as an important asset, in an address by A. J. McGuire of Minneapolis, general manager of the Land of Lakes Creameries, a service and sales organization for 400 co-operative creameries of Minnesota and surrounding areas and handling cream produced on 80,000 farms.

Farmers in that organization have been co-operating for 30 years in manufacture and marketing of butter so they have an advantage of having knowledge and experience of the generation as a foundation, he showed.

**How Foreign Wool Wins**  
Foreign wool clips will continue to win preference of American clothing manufacturers until there is improvement in the condition in which domestic wools are delivered to the mills, and the responsibility for this improvement rests squarely upon the

men who grow the sheep, said Matthew C. Walsh, Boston representative of the Ohio Woolgrowers' Association.

"American fleeces are sometimes stuffed with tags and other foreign matter," he charged, "which not only increases the shrinkage but causes manufacturers to prefer foreign wools even at higher prices in order to avoid the extra costs of handling. To illustrate, fine Australian wool costs only 53 cents per 100 pounds to sort while American wools range from \$1 to \$1.64 per 100 pounds."

The story of two years' effort by which Philadelphia has obtained numerous benefits from a voluntary, non-political inspection of the milk supply was outlined by C. I. Cohee, director of the Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council.

**How Council Was Established**  
Producers first proposed a campaign for improvement of quality and the council was established, Mr. Cohee recalled. Buyers were quick to see its advantages, and joined in financing the project as well as co-operating in field work until now 14 men are constantly at work in the Philadelphia milk shed, charged with the sole duty of improving quality and bettering the condition of dairying interests. They help farmers plan improvements and instruct them in proper feeding, he said.

H. D. Allebach of Philadelphia, president of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association, described the services of that organization in checking on butter fat content, inspection and weighing of milk by the dealer and in promoting production of only enough milk to meet

market demands, thus curtailing unnecessary surpluses.

**Says Cheese Doesn't Get Due**  
An advertising and educational campaign for the cheese industry of America was advocated by M. M. Mortensen, member of the faculty of the Dairy Department at the Iowa State College, Ia., who said that the cheese industry could well afford to "invest a fair sum of money advertising its product."

"There is no other food product to be had in which nutritive value, wholesomeness and palatability are so well combined," he asserted. "It is unnatural that there should be only limited efforts of manufacturers. Education and advertising should create a greater demand. Very few of our important food products are advertised to such a limited extent as cheese."

The speaker observed that creameries and cheese factories of the United States have been improved greatly during the past few years in reference to business methods.

## TRADE UNION BILL ADVANCES IN LORDS

Railway Men to Amend Rules to Conform to Law

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax  
LONDON, July 6—The National Union of Railwaymen's delegates at a conference at Carlisle decided by 70 votes to 10, to amend their organization's rules so as to conform to the law as it will be when the Trade Union Reform Bill, now in its final stages, passes. The decision is a victory for peace.

Alderman W. Dobbie, president of the union, urged defying Parliament by ignoring this bitterly-opposed measure. James H. Thomas, the Union secretary, on the other hand, declared it disastrous for labor to put itself in conflict with the law. A sharp clash thus occurred, but the overwhelming majority which the Thomas policy secured from the delegates is regarded as a good augury for what may happen in trade unions in other branches of the industry.

The Trade Union Bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords last night, by 152 votes to 26.

**EIGHT-CYLINDER FORD  
REPORTED UNDER WAY**  
DETROIT, Mich., July 6 (Special)—It is understood that the Ford Motor Company has made plans for the introduction of an eight-cylinder car which will be designated as the "Lincoln Eight" and will represent a combination of mechanical features embodied in both the Lincoln and Ford cars, whence the name is derived. Executives of the company decline, however, to discuss the possibility of an eight-cylinder addition to the Ford line.

Introduction of an eight by the Ford company is said to be directly in line with its plans to launch a number of models at various prices ranging from the lowest priced Ford to the various models manufactured by the Lincoln division.

## Canada Described as Gaining Appreciation of United States

Understanding Is Said by Editor to Grow From More Than Geographic Proximity—Gratification at Diplomatic Contact Expressed

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, July 6—Canada has an understanding of the United States that has arisen from something more than her geographical location, said John W. Dafeo, editor of The Manitoba Free Press and representative of the Canadian Department of Public Information at the Paris Peace Conference, in his final lecture at the Institute of Politics of the Norman W. Harris Memorial Foundation, now in session at the University of Chicago.

"Before confederation gave us one name we now prize, we called ourselves British-Americans," he continued. "That is what we are and this explains many things: why we are like you in so many ways; why our social and business customs bear the strong resemblance that they do; why we get along so well in our personal relations, even though in our corporate capacity as nations we have at times our differences."

"It is the explanation, too, of what is to many a mystery why, with these multiplying contacts in social and business relationships, we Canadians remain nevertheless a distinct and different people, particularly in matters of national and political thinking."

**Populations Interchange**  
Whether there is for Canada more gain than loss in having for an immediate neighbor a nation "so mighty, so prosperous and so alluring as the United States," is a question constantly debated in Canada, this editor reported. That there is a loss as well as a gain, he showed. The loss of population, the most serious a young country must suffer, is one example of what Canada is paying for its prosperous neighbor.

The census of 1920 showed that about one-fifth of the total of native Canadians lived in the United States. This is not wholly due to different economic levels of the two countries, but is partly due to the attractive power that great centers of population with accompanying bigger opportunities have for young and ambitious people, he explained.

"Our identity of social customs and business practices, the common language, the absence of differentiating character—these all make the transfer of citizens from one country to another easy and pleasant," Mr. Dafeo said. "Fortunately the drift is not all one way. The attractions of Canada's cheap lands and the opportunities incidental to development of her natural resources had at one time made so strong an appeal to Americans, especially those resident in the western states, that in the short space of about 10 years

1,000,000 Americans became resident in Canada.

**Constitution Influenced**  
"This movement of population northward is again under way and we trust it will grow to a great volume. On the exchange of population to date we have undoubtedly lost more than we have profited but the books are not yet closed and the verdict on this point can go over for another generation."

The effect of the proximity of the United States upon the Constitutional development of Canada has been very great from the earliest days as a British province, Mr. Dafeo recalled.

"It was fear of absorption by United States, following difficult relations between Great Britain and the United States that drove the Canadian provinces into confederation and then led them to extend confederation to the Pacific coast," he related. "In making the Canadian constitution the supposed weakness of the United States federal system as shown by the Civil War was the chief argument in favor of provisions which give ultimate power to Canada to the central government. All these were instances of how Canada could not escape being obliged at every step in her development to take note of her great neighbor."

"Effect of the United States' example on her trade policies was still more direct."

Now Canada is beginning to realize that she cannot afford to keep on reproducing United States conditions, but must develop its own standards, Mr. Dafeo reported. Its own wage and living levels must be worked out in keeping with its trading position in the world.

Canadians have recognized it as a "hard fact," about which they made no complaint, that although the fact that Canada is the best customer of the United States, its trade receives "not one iota" of consideration from the tariff-making authorities of the United States, Mr. Dafeo asserted.

Establishment recently of diplomatic relations between Canada and the United States, "was an occasion of great satisfaction to Canadians, because, among other reasons, it removed the feeling which many of them had, that Washington was not sympathetic to Canada's accession to nationhood. If there were any doubts on the part of your Washington authorities as to the propriety of having for a northern neighbor a nation and not a colony, it is pleasing to know that they have disappeared and that the two countries have entered upon diplomatic relations of an intimate and friendly character."

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## LABOR MOVES CENSURE VOTE ON GOVERNMENT

MacDonald Criticizes Government Plan to Reform House of Lords

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald, the British Labor leader, today made his scheduled motion of censure of the Baldwin Government in the House of Commons on the Government's scheme for reform of the House of Lords.

In the presence of a crowded house which showed the most intense interest, Mr. MacDonald expressed regret that the Government had put forward a scheme for fundamental changes in the House of Lords without obtaining a mandate from the people.

His motion, which was framed last week, declared that the Government's reform scheme "serrymanders the constitution in the interests of the Conservative Party," deprives the House of Commons of the control of finance, entrenches the Lords on a hereditary basis and takes from the electors the power to deal with the Upper House.

Previous to the opening of the House, the Cabinet held a meeting and it is understood that the ministers approved a statement which Stanley Baldwin proposed to make in reply to the Laborite censure motion.

Speaking in support of the Labor motion, Mr. MacDonald declared that the Government's proposals seriously curtailed the privileges of the House of Commons, made fundamental alterations in the structure of the Constitution and entrenched upon the royal prerogative.

The proposals he charged, would change the political temper of the country seriously for the worse by giving ascendancy over the Commons to a House of Lords firmly based on the hereditary plan, which was to be enshrined in the constitution.

"Whoever is in office," he said, "the Tories are to be in power."

The Government, he went on, was proposing with a temporary majority to make permanent changes, without any attempt to get national agreement upon them. If that was not reason, he did not know what it was.

Never had a government proposed to be made with less justification. He termed it a mere partisan move.

## BRITISH EMPIRE NEEDS CRUISERS

(Continued from Page 1)

Great Britain's reasonable requirements.

According to all accounts, Mr. Gibson insisted that the United States did not wish to do any injustice to Great Britain, but that the American delegation saw little chance of the Senate ratifying a treaty which would bring cruiser strength up to the neighborhood of 60,000 tons and prove bait for increased instead of decreased naval competition.

The Japanese are plainly worried over the situation. The private conversations are continuing.

"Crucial," "serious" and "precipitous" were some of the words used in connection with the status of the conference as regards cruisers. Great Britain is mentioned as the country on which depends whether there is to be a definite break in the deliberations or a continuation toward a treaty on the strength of auxiliary war craft, the objective of the conference.

The question is raised whether Great Britain would recede from its original demand for something slightly under 60,000 tons. The American spokesman had indicated that his country would continue to make efforts to have the cruiser limitation figure set at well under 400,000 tons, which is 100,000 tons more than originally embodied in the United States proposal.

W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the British Admiralty, asked, "Do you consider the chances for the success of the conference better now than on the first day?" replied, "The prospects on the first day were not as good as I had hoped, but I will be greatly disappointed if we do not find some way to agree." He again called attention to the peculiar maritime position of the British Empire which laid it open to constant danger from cutting off of food supplies.

Hint at Adjournment

There has been a hint that the conference might adjourn upon reaching agreements on the question of destroyers and submarines, leaving the cruiser problem in abeyance, but it was intimated in American circles that the American delegation could see little use in merely settling these two questions. The United States, it was argued, was weak in cruisers, having many antiquated ships, although it had strength in submarines and destroyers. For this reason, it was contended, the United States would not

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benefit by an accord on those units leaving the problem of cruisers undecided.

In their anxiety to keep the total cruiser tonnage at a low figure, the Americans seemingly have the support of Japan, who are apparently disturbed over the possibility of raising the cruiser figures to meet the wishes of the British.

Mr. Bridgeman's action in convoking a press conference at short notice and winding up his explanation of the British plans by such statements as "If other people are going to build big ones we naturally cannot build small ones," and "I refuse to prophesy, but will be much disappointed myself if we cannot work out an agreement," only served to increase the atmosphere of anxiety now surrounding the conference.

**British Attitude Defended**

Mr. Bridgeman made a detailed defence of the British attitude as to its naval requirements. He put special emphasis on the statement that while Great Britain's cruiser strength at the outbreak of the war in 1914 was 114 cruisers, including those under construction, and at the time of the armistice 120, it had fallen in February, 1927, to 71, this figure including a building program of nine.

Mr. Bridgeman distributed a document, which declared that in March, 1923, the British Empire was being outbuilt, because, although Great Britain since the armistice had laid down only 11 warships of all types, the four other principal naval powers had laid down a total of 310. As a consequence, continued the statement, Great Britain had lost its position as the world's greatest naval power in 1924 and Australia too in 1925, and planned others for later years.

"Due to the special geographical position of the British Empire and the necessity of defending communities vital as regards food supplies," says the statement, "a certain minimum number of cruisers is essential. This number translated into eight-inch gun cruisers would represent an immense offensive force, hence we have suggested a limitation of the maximum displacement and armament of individual cruisers considerably less than the limitations in force at second, strict limitation of the number of eight-inch gun cruisers."

**Reducing Gun Power**

These proposals by materially reducing the gun power of cruisers would greatly diminish their offensive capacities. Incidentally, the economic saving for all nations would be considerable, and thus reduce the burden of naval armaments.

Elaborating the statement, Mr. Bridgeman made one remark, which was interpreted in the sense that the British delegation might be willing to sign an agreement restricted to destroyers and submarines, when he observed that already a sufficient understanding had been arrived at in the conference to mark a considerable advance in the line of disarmament.

He insisted that the British policy was based on the sound axiom voiced by Hugh S. Gibson in his opening speech at the conference that the United States had no right or interest in maintaining a naval force which would constitute a threat to anybody, but had the right to maintain a naval force for national requirements and defense.

"We did not start this building race," said the First Lord of the Admiralty, "Replacements, of course, necessitated new ships, but always thought merely to protect the trade routes of the extensive shores of different parts of the British Empire. We could not run the risk of being cut off, or risk our defense. Hence we have asked for a number of small vessels rather than large warships with heavy guns, which would seem more for aggression than defense."

In conclusion Mr. Bridgeman estimated Great Britain's future cruiser needs at about 71, with a total tonnage of 590,000, comprising possibly 23 of 10,000 tons and 48 of 7500. He said that Britain would probably replace its 30 smaller-size cruisers by 10,000 tons or 7500 tons craft.

**Little Comment Made**  
by London Papers

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—Public opinion here so far as can be gauged from the London morning newspapers is not greatly excited over the impact on the cruiser question at the Geneva naval conference.

Some papers report the situation quite briefly, while others, which give it somewhat more space, do not comment.

The London Times, alone in commenting, attributes the "ridiculous charge" that Great Britain sought to prevent naval parity to "mischievous propaganda," and describes the British proposals as the only practical and detailed ones presented to the conference.

"Exact naval calculations, based on the changing experience of centuries," it says, "were offered as the basis of the proposals."

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British contribution to the problem raised by President Coolidge. They had nothing to do with any hypothesis regarding naval desires, aspirations and requirements of the American people. They were framed in response to President Coolidge's invitation. They took fairly into account the declared desire of the United States for agreed limitation and the permanent needs of the Empire. They are simply nothing more nor less than this. The charge of ulterior, subtle purposes on the part of the British delegation is hardly intelligible."

The paper claims that Great Britain has done, and is doing, its very best to make President Coolidge's enterprise successful, and thinks that a frank, practical agreement ought to be possible.



The Reward  
York, England

**MIDDLE-AGED** couple who resided in an inland village spent a holiday in a quaint little seaside town. They stayed in the home of a widow who was making brave efforts to maintain and rear her young family. One of these little ones took a great fancy to the holiday guests and they, too, made much of her.

When the day of departure arrived the kindly pair asked the mother's permission to take home the little girl for a visit and this was arranged to everyone's satisfaction. The little girl became so happy in her new home that she never even hinted to her mother that she wished to return to her old home.

Weeks turned into months until at last the annual vacation came round once more, when all three of them started for the little home by the sea and after the holiday was over the little girl again returned with the kind friends.

Each year this went on until the child grew up and was trained by her foster parents to follow a useful occupation. In the meantime her brother found himself without work in his native town. But again the thoughtful couple came to the rescue and installed him in a business of his own, giving him all he needed and asking nothing in return.

The benefactors, it should be said here, were themselves working people, but with ever the desire in their hearts to help others, they had retired and lived in this self-same seaside town in a pretty, spotless little cottage, while in and out run the children of the land they stayed in life, bringing sunshine and gladness into the home which spells welcome to all.

**STUDENTS ISSUE**  
REPORT ON RUSSIA

LENINGRAD, Russia, July 6 (AP)—A declaration issued in the name of a group of students from Syracuse University and Bates College who have been visiting here says they were surprised that, without precedent to guide them, the workers of Russia had made so few mistakes in their gigantic attempt to revive the "life of the Nation on a basis of justice and humanity."

The report which the students will make of their observations, the declaration adds, will, they believe, lead to a better understanding and closer relations between the nations. The students were here 10 days. They left for Moscow.

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**TRADE IMPROVED**  
DURING JUNE  
SURVEY SHOWS

Applicants for Help in All  
Trade Increased During  
Month

An increase in the number of applications for employment in Massachusetts during June as compared with the previous month was recorded by the State Department of Labor and Industries although there was a decline of 3 per cent as compared with April, and nearly held its own as compared with May, 1926.

The total number of workers called for by employers was 1512, an increase of 187 over May, but a decrease of 13 under June a year ago. The number of positions reported filled was 1352, an increase of 176 over May and only four less than June, 1926.

**War Veterans Placed**

During the month 1226 service men, 937 soldiers and 489 sailors visited the office in search of employment. Of this number, 110 visited the office for the first time and were registered. Introduction cards to employers were given to 280 and 206 secured positions.

In the men's skilled department the demand from the building trades was stronger than during the previous month with more calls for carpenters, painters, electricians, plumbers and bricklayers. The metal trades were quiet with only occasional calls for machinists, automatic screw machine operators and metal spinners. Foundry work was very dull with no demand during the entire month. The printing trades were fairly active with numerous calls for pressmen and press feeders with only a few calls for compositors. There were a number of calls from the steam trades for engineers and firemen for vacation periods which were easily filled. In the general trades, the demand was for chauffeurs, upholsterers and rubber workers.

There was a heavier call for able bodied laborers in the men's unskilled department than there has been for many months and it was easily supplied. The demand for farm work was negligible with very few applicants for this work. In the boys' department there were no orders early in the month but the outpouring of boys and girls from the public schools and colleges drove the demand down to the lowest level.

**Women Seek Work**

The women's departments continued very quiet with a heavy attendance of women and girls looking for employment. Owing to the variable weather the call for waitresses and maids for the mountains and seashore has been decidedly slow but

the prospects are that with the coming of warmer weather there will be a stronger demand. The call for factory workers improved somewhat. The printing trades have been quiet, with only an occasional call. The demand from the local hotels and restaurants was quiet, with a good supply of applicants on hand.

The number of women called for was 1512 as compared with 1555 in 1926, 1617 in 1925, 1376 in 1924, 1620 in 1923, and 1741 in 1922.

The number of positions reported filled was 1352 as compared with 1356 in 1926, 1448 in 1925, 1175 in 1924, 1326 in 1923 and 1319 in 1922.

**TWO YEARS REQUIRED**  
IN MASTER'S DEGREE

Harvard Department of Education Makes Change

Two years rather than one will be required hereafter for a Master of Arts degree in the department of education at Harvard. It was announced today by Henry W. Holmes, dean of education. The doctor's degree will take an additional year. A bachelor's degree will be a prerequisite for study in the Graduate School of Education.

Dean Holmes justifies this change by the present educational situation of the United States. "It is especially important," he says, "that educational leaders of this country should themselves be educated men and women. Accordingly those who undertake professional training with the expectation of becoming superintendents of schools, principals, technical specialists, and leading teachers should have a bachelor's degree, and should be enabled during their period of professional training to do their work with a general cultural background."

The department proposes by its additional requirements to make those who go into secondary school work more competent by a broader training in educational problems, and to give school administrators greater opportunity to broaden their fields of government, economics and educational administration. Educational leaders, the dean believes, should have a more comprehensive knowledge of education as a whole in addition to competence in their own specific fields.

**GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY**  
Statement of George A. Fuller Company and George A. Fuller Company, Ltd., as of April 30, 1927, shows total assets of \$9,071,574 and profit and loss surplus of \$2,181,250. Total liabilities amounted to \$4,027,495 and current liabilities of \$1,023,377. Unfinished business as of April 30, 1927, totaled \$2,641,912, compared with \$2,509,958 on April 30, 1926.

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ate on a leaner mixture,  
increasing your mileage  
per gallon. There IS a  
difference!

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enthusiastic Massachu-  
setts motorists are buy-  
ing Jenney Gasoline  
every day!

Play fair with your  
motor and put the best  
there is into it. You'll  
get the best there is out  
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responds instantly to the  
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## FRENCH OPPOSE GIVING MANDATE SEAT TO REICH

Germans, It Is Held, Could Embarrass France in African Lands

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 6.—French diplomatic circles regard the prospective nomination of Germany to a seat on the Commission of Mandates with misgiving, but the opposition which expresses itself is not sufficiently vigorous to prevent its election by the League of Nations Council in September. It will be an immense stride in the direction of full participation of Germany in non-European affairs. Membership on the Council gives Germany control over European affairs. Membership on the commission of mandates will give Germany control over African and Asiatic affairs. If Germany is truly placed on a footing of equality with the allies it is impossible to deny it a seat. But the French, with the British, chiefly benefited by the establishment of the system of mandates, which deprived Germany of its colonies and placed them under mandatory rule. It is felt that Germany will use its position on the commission to criticize the French governance of former German territories, probably with the eventual hope of receiving a mandate itself.

World Arouse Italy Obviously, it is possible greatly to embarrass France in African lands, French difficulties in Syria, too, can be used dangerously against French prestige by an unfriendly member of the commission. If it were logically possible to exclude Germany, doubtless an attempt would be made, for the rôle which Germany is likely to play in the nature of the case must be unpleasant for the mandatory powers. Germany can make itself troublesome until it is mollified by the allocation of a mandate to itself. Thus it is a step toward the recovery of its lost colonies.

But, if a mandate is subsequently accorded to Germany, then Italy, which has developed greater colonial ambitions, will be aroused. It is the intention of Italy not to permit Germany to have overseas territories until its own need of expansion is satisfied. This diplomatic disadvantage is discussed, and it is asserted that France retains entire freedom, and will act in September without regard to promises. Theoretically France may preserve its liberty, but the matter has gone too far for effective opposition to be raised.

Makes Refusal Difficult The mandates commission, consulted by the Council of the League, declares it sees no inconvenience in the augmentation of its members and is ready to receive Germany. It is easy to say that this opinion does not bind the Council, but certainly it makes a refusal more difficult. The commission has considered the question technically, not politically. But already Dr. Gustav Stresemann, considers the Allies have engaged themselves. The League budget includes anticipatory credits for the admission of Germany to the commission. From now onward the problem of mandates must provoke serious continual debate. The period of complacency in working the mandatory system is believed here to be finished, for with Germany on the commission critical vigilance will be exercised.

## ENROLLMENT AT B. U. LARGEST ON RECORD

800 Enroll First Day for Summer Session

The largest first-day registration in the history of the Boston University summer session was recorded yesterday when approximately 800 students, a majority of them public school teachers and college students, had enrolled for courses by the close of the day. This is the thirteenth year that Boston University has held its summer session, and it is expected that final registration figures will greatly exceed those of other years. Classes at the summer session start today, and will continue through Aug. 13. Approximately 200 courses are being given by a faculty of 100, under the auspices of seven departments of the university, the college of liberal arts, the college of business administration, the college of practical arts and letters, the graduate school, the school of education, the school of theology and the school of religious education and social service.

The first assembly for students of the summer session will be held next Tuesday at 1:20 p. m. A series of

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**REVELATION TOOTH POWDER**

You will get plenty of satisfaction from daily use of Revelation Tooth Powder. For one thing, your teeth will be clean, gleaming white. And you will like the delicious taste of Revelation, its mildness, and its smoothness. Contains no grit and positively no glycerine.

Sold Everywhere

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weekly assemblies will be held throughout the six weeks' term, for which special programs with outside speakers and music are being arranged.

Included in the registrants today were ministers, salesmen, secretaries and stenographers, musicians, nurses, newspaper men, dentists, librarians, lawyers, housewives, physicians, as well as the hundreds of teachers and students.

## CINCINNATI MAYOR PROPOSES AIRPORT

All-Metal Airplane Gains Second Place in National Tour

CINCINNATI, O., July 6 (Special).—Coincident with the arrival of the National Air Tour here, Mayor Murray A. Seasonoff proposed the establishment of a \$1,000,000 municipally owned airport somewhere along the banks of the Ohio River near the city. Eddie Stinson's Detroit monoplane still leads the 13 competing aircraft and is almost 800 points ahead. The Hamilton all-metal airplane, piloted by Harvey Mummer's Mercury back to third. Randolph Page, who is piloting the Hamilton, leads by 52 points for second place honors. Tonight the tourists will stop at Louisville, Ky.

## SALMON SALES INCREASE

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence).—Salmon sales so far this year show an increase over the previous year of 1,150,000 cases, according to figures compiled by the Association of Pacific Fisheries. Per capita consumption in the United States has grown from 1.13 pounds in 1921 to 2.61 pounds in 1925. This increase is credited to advertising.

## Free—But Tenants Are Scarce

J. Allen Barris, a Bronxville (N. Y.) Man, Has Built This De Luxe Birdhouse in His Back Yard Within Easy Flying Distance of All Important Points of Interest.

For Rent—Modern Bird House; Possession May Be Had for Song

Plenty of Room to Romp and Play in Old-Fashioned Garden—So Advertises Man Who Has Erected Special Homes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—Homes for birds at low rental, all modern improvements, close to excellent food supply and in splendid neighborhood, are being advertised by J. Allen Barris, of No. 87 Parkway Road, Bronxville, N. Y., but notwithstanding the reported shortage of houses, the place has been without tenants for nearly a month.

"I don't see why a nice bird family doesn't take the place," said Mr. Barris. "It has every convenience that birds would want except a bath and there's a bath in the yard within easy flying distance from the front porch. The house even has electric lights—that is, not in the house itself, but the lights from my house shine with enough reflected glow to provide enough illumination."

"Perhaps the birds think the rent is too high," the reporter suggested

to the bird landlord. "Perhaps the rent district."

"Well, I hadn't thought of that," Mr. Barris admitted. "Guess I'll change it. How would this do: 'Westchester County—For Rent. A comfortable home available for good bird tenants: year around if desired; one or more families; children welcome. May be had for a mere song—a song at dawn and one at eventide. Nice place to romp and fly in a colorful, old-fashioned garden, where the sunlight flashes beauty upon beauty and wings may spread and fit without fear from untoward or prowling things. Comfortable surroundings, friendly people. Special inducements to tenants of brilliant plumage although others will be welcome."

"There," said Mr. Barris, "that ought to get them."

TO HANG PICTURES AND WALL DECORATIONS Moore Push-Pins

Glass Head—Steel Point—Harmless with any color scheme—Moore Push-Pins—Securely hold heavy articles—No nails, no wires—Send for Sample—New York—MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Canoeing Comfort

GLIDING across the smooth, mirroring waters of a lake or just idling along the shady shores—ideal recreation. It is surprising how much of canoeing pleasure is dependent on undergarment comfort. The patented construction of Kickernick is the reason for their extreme comfort regardless of body position or movement. Perfectly fitting always. Kickernicks may be forgotten in use.

Send for booklet K1, the story of Kickernick comfort.

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White House-Supreme Bench Compared by Chief Justice

Only Man Who Has Filled Both Offices Tells Why He Is Happier in Present Position

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—Outside the swirl of politics, William H. Taft is happier in his daily work than he ever has been before, in or out of office.

As he looks back over his long public service, the only man who has been both President and Chief Justice says quite frankly that he does not consider that he was "fitted" for the political arena, and that he would rather be where he is today than in the White House.

He is so well satisfied that he has no intention of leaving the bench when he becomes eligible for retirement. If he chose he could retire on full pay in 1931, when he completes 10 years' service as Chief Justice, but he prefers to remain in harness.

Compares Two "Jobs" These disclosures were made to the Associated Press by Mr. Taft in a friendly and intimate talk just before he left Washington for his summer home in Canada. He now has consented to publication of this talk, in which he touched on many personal subjects and discussed, with a knowledge no other man ever possessed, the comparative requirements of the Presidency and the Chief Justiceship.

The talk took place in the study which he fitted out for himself some years ago in his home on Wyoming Avenue. It is a third-floor room, jutting out from the main structure of the house. Formerly a sleeping porch, it has windows on three sides and provides what the Chief Justice described with his characteristic chuckle as "a commanding view."

In the center of the room stands a large desk. Between the windows rise stacks of law books. On the fourth side is an open fireplace, and above it hangs a large portrait of the Chief Justice's father, who once was Secretary of War and later Attorney General. Near by are pictures of Abraham Lincoln and of various friends, including Elihu Root and President Lowell of Harvard.

As he approached his comparison of the two great offices he has held, Mr. Taft made a passing reference to Theodore Roosevelt. Although he has near him no memento of the years of their association the Chief Justice mentioned without a rumble in his customary good nature the man who was his staunchest political friend and then his opponent. He related how President Roosevelt had offered him a place on the Supreme bench. At that time Mr. Taft was Governor-General of the Philippines, and he refused the offer.

No Appeal in Politics "I declined because it was not deemed wise at that time, from a Philippine standpoint, to have a change in the office of Governor," he said. "The people wanted me to stay, and I yielded, although it had always been my ambition to serve on the bench. I do not care for politics."

With a smile that rippled into a hearty laugh, he said: "I have no interest in such matters, but I am not fitted for the hustings and controversy."

He enlarged upon this theme by pointing out that with him the elevation to the highest judicial office in the country was not, as with some of his predecessors, broken personal contacts with friends or with the people generally. He retains a keen interest in current events and reads much; and he does not find himself lonesome for the society of office-seekers and politicians.

"I do not mind what is sometimes called the monastic life of the bench," he continued. "I have most delightful associates in the court, and very pleasant relations with members of the bar. These are, it should be noted, exactly defined, but the truth is you are more isolated in the presidency. While a President sees a great many people, he cannot avoid defending himself against too great familiarity. He has got to be reserved and careful."

Advantages of Bench "If one is constituted like an ordinary man, the Presidency, while not requiring the same intellectual labor that attaches to the chief justiceship, is more, trying than work on the bench. The difference between the exactions of the two offices is, first in work on the bench you have the assistance of your colleagues, who share in the responsibility of the conclusions, the benefit of oral arguments by counsel and of briefs submitted on both sides of the controversy."

"And you have control of your time for careful study. In the Presidency you often have to make a decision of a question on the instant or overnight, or in so short a time that the risk of mistake is great, and then you have not the benefit or argument

on both sides, often no argument on either, and you cannot always consult your cabinet.

"Of course, the Presidency is the office that attracts in the sense of Power one in supposed to exercise, and there are those who greatly enjoy constant exercise. But even in the strongest it takes much out of a man, and the strain is felt long after retirement."

The chief justice added that he now can enjoy a "real vacation," something he could not do while President. He puts aside entirely the duties of the court during his summer recess, and at his place on Murray Bay, Canada, has a genuine respite from work, and makes the most of it.

"I gather all the books I can before starting on my vacation," he explained, "and spend most of my time on my porch overlooking the St. Lawrence River, which is nearly 18 miles across. Free from study and concentration I read until late in the vacation, when I receive briefs filed during the recess to enable me to catch up a little before starting upon real work of the court when I get back."

Opinions Much Revised "I used to write my opinions out in longhand, but now I find it too confining. Therefore, I dictate and correct and revamp. Writing makes an exact man, as Bacon says; makes one more concise, more economical of space. But it is not so convenient. I work over the opinions so much that, as to conciseness, it makes no difference whether I write or dictate, I change and revise so much."

"I have a law clerk who goes over the records and the briefs. He makes a statement for me of what is in each, and then with that statement before me I read the briefs and make such references to the records as seem necessary. But I always read the briefs so as to know what the claim on both sides is and then I read the opinions of the court below so I become familiar with the case, and know what the issues are. When these petitions for review come before us we know what the cases are about, and whether they present questions we should pass upon."

Asked what he selected for his vacation reading and for his moments of quiet recreation during his busy moments, he replied unhesitatingly that autobiography was his favorite literature.

"I do not care particularly about novels, except by certain authors," he said, and then as an afterthought: "I do not mind detective stories, if I can get a good one, and I have read many of them."

TAX ABATEMENT LAW VOTED IN ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER, N. H., July 6 (Special).—Taking the initiative as the first city in New Hampshire to act relative to the abatement of taxes on manufacturing establishments as provided in an act passed by the New Hampshire Legislature at the last session, Rochester voters went to the polls at a special election and voted to allow the abatement in cases warranting such action.

Rochester has more than 4500 voters, but only 1303 cast votes today stating their opinion on the question. The vote was 756 to 547.

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Why search for beauty in other lands when so much awaits you here? The Milwaukee Road is the only direct way to Gallatin Gateway. A never-to-be-forgotten experience. Electrified for 660 miles—supreme luxury of equipment—dustless—cinderless—cool. No lurching vibrations.

At Gallatin Gateway Inn motor-coaches of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company wait to take you direct to Old Faithful over a wonderful road that soars up to 7000 feet by easy gradients through absolutely unspoiled country. Let our travel specialists help plan your trip.

Geo. B. Haynes, Pass. Traffic Manager C. M. & St. Paul Rwy. Union Station, Chicago, Ill. Am planning a trip to Yellowstone Park? Please send Gallatin Gateway booklet and detailed information.

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SPKAKER LINKS INTERNATIONAL TO COMMON LAW

Czechoslovakian Diplomat Discusses American Constitution at Institute

ATHENS, Ga., July 6 (Special).—International law as applied in the United States was discussed by Charles Pergler of Czechoslovakia and Washington, in the round table conference at the Southern Institute of Politics now in progress at the University of Georgia.

Mr. Pergler was formerly secretary to the President of Czechoslovakia, the first diplomatic commissioner from that country to the United States and later Minister to Japan.

In discussing international law as interpreted in the United States, the speaker pointed out its relation to common law and its acceptance by the courts as part of the common law. In the early history of this country, stated Mr. Pergler, the necessity of fulfilling international obligations had a great deal to do with formulating the Constitution. He emphasized the importance of a recognition of international law as something that is in accord with the fundamentals of the Constitution of the United States.

Dr. Edward S. Corwin, professor of politics of Princeton University, gave a talk on the Declaration of Independence as part of the institute program. He said the actual date of the beginning of American independence was July 2 when the document composed by Thomas Jefferson was first submitted for approval. July 4 is the date on which it was finally indorsed, after certain changes in phraseology were made.

SIAMESE MINISTER SPEAKS TO ALLIANCE

WILBRAHAM, Mass., July 6 (Special).—Lieut. Gen. Phya Vithavong, Siamese Minister to the United States, delivered the principal address at the closing conference of the Siamese Alliance, representing students from that land in this country, yesterday afternoon. He urged the 40 students present to maintain

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high standards of mental and moral fitness as they might properly interpret their country's ideals.

The Minister, who with part of his staff has attended the last four days of the conference, left afterward for Base Rocks, Gloucester, where he will make his summer headquarters. The sessions, according to the schedule at the academy, were declared successful by Dr. Fyn Muangman, president of the alliance.

HOOKSETT BRIDGES WILL BE REPAIRED

Officials of B. & M. Confer With Utilities Board

CONCORD, N. H., July 6 (Special).—Bridges at Hooksett, that "went out" at the time of the spring freshets and have not since been used will be repaired at once and trains will be running over them in about three weeks.

This statement was made by Dwight S. Brigham, assistant general manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad, after a conference in the offices of the Public Service Commission, in which representatives of towns in the Suncook Valley, served by the Suncook Valley Railroad, joined.

Repairs will consist largely in replacing beneath the bridges the wooden "horses" that were carried away by the Merrimack River in the period of high water.

To rebuild the bridges, Mr. Brigham said, would cost at least \$210,000, while to provide connections for the Suncook Valley Railroad by building a new line of tracks would mean an expense of from \$145,000 to \$200,000. It was not believed by representatives of the Boston & Maine at the conference that such expenditures would be justified, though it was not denied that repairing the present bridges will be no more than a temporary solution of the problem at Hooksett.

AIR CORPS TRAINING CAMP

The first training camp to be conducted by the Army Air Corps in New England for the instruction of Air Corps reserve officers will be opened at Concord, N. H., on Sunday next, Major Longenecker, head of the army air corps in New England, said. Airmen who are members of the 322nd Observation Squadron of the 97th Reserve Division will be in attendance at the camp, which will be of two weeks' duration. Several Boston air pilots are among them.

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J. B. CARROLL COMPANY

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Men Found Voting Oftener Than Women

Survey Shows That Father and Sons Ballot Most Regularly

In a recent bulletin of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, the findings of a national survey of voting habits of Americans made by the national organization of the society are made public. According to the report, the percentage of women who use their ballot is lower than that of men.

It was also found that the male head of the family was the most consistent voter, with the sons next, followed by the daughters and last the mother. The better the education, it is declared, the higher the voting percentage.

In surveys which covered several elections it was shown that a much higher percentage of persons vote at one or more elections than is shown in a survey of a single election. Only a small per cent of the total eligible voters never use their ballot.

The Massachusetts survey was conducted by Miss Mary F. Webster of Cambridge, assisted by the city committee of the Cambridge League. Her report was declared a model of excellence and is on file at the State Office.

Putnam No-Kolor Bleach

Renovation of the year in Home-Dyeing

Removes all color from all fabrics—restores original whiteness—will not harm material that boiling water alone would not injure—enables re-dyeing or tinting any shade desired.

Send 10 cents for Booklet, "100 Ways of Beautifying the Home and Wardrobe"—guide to dyeing, tinting and bleaching. FREE sample package of No-Kolor Bleach included.

Address Dept. U, Putnam Fadeless Dyes, Quincy, Ill.

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MATCH THIS PRICE for all THESE FEATURES

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TWO-DOOR SEDAN WITH BUMPER

\*F. O. B. Lansing. Other models at similarly reduced prices. In addition to its low price, Oldsmobile's delivered prices include the lowest handling and financing charges available.

You can look all around... but you'll find no other such car at any such price!

Three weeks ago this famous Oldsmobile Six was \$950—and more than worth it. It was \$1000 value—and it is today. But General Motors has again upset tradition. Oldsmobile has again kept faith with its policy pledged to progress.

We offer you and everyone in this community such a value as we never expected to present—Oldsmobile—the same fine Oldsmobile Six—with all the known factors of motor car merit including crankcase ventilation, oil filter, air cleaner and four-wheel brakes—now at \$875 for a quality closed car.

Match this price for all these features!

OLD SMOTOR WORKS, Lansing, Mich. Please send me your illustrated booklet.

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## HARVARD OPENS RECORD SUMMER SCHOOL SESSION

Enrolls 2082 on First Day—Many Advanced Students From West and South

Classes opened this morning at the Harvard summer school with an attendance larger than any previous record.

The enrollment at the end of the first day of registration, yesterday, reached a total of 2082, which is 230 more than the enrollment on the first day last year. The increase, Philip Putnam Chase, director of the summer school, believes, is due partly to the interest in the new courses offered, especially those in fine arts and business administration.

People who have studied art casually, he says, wish to organize their knowledge, and the Fogg Museum courses offer them something definite in the problems of museum management. Also a number of public utility executives, men who are nature and experienced in the business world, are attracted to the summer session by the new course in public utility administration, offered by Deane W. Malcott, dean of the School of Business Administration.

### One Department Smaller

Registration in one department of the summer school has fallen off materially. Only 227 students registered in the physical education department, and it is expected that the total enrollment in the department will be 30 or 40 less than last year. The explanation offered by Harvard officials is that the requirements for a degree in physical education have been made more rigid. Eight summers are now required for such a degree. Moreover, it is believed that the opening of other summer schools has drawn from the prospective Harvard enrollment.

Of the 2082 students who had registered yesterday, less than 250 were regular Harvard students. Most of them came from points in the West and South.

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, will welcome the summer students Friday evening, July 8, at a reception to be given in the Harvard Union. Mr. and Mrs. Lowell, Director Chase and Mrs. Chase, and Dean and Mrs. Henry W. Holmes will comprise the receiving committee.

A variety of entertainments has been arranged for the students. Historical excursions will be conducted by university officials through districts of eastern Massachusetts each Wednesday and Saturday.

The places to be visited will include historical spots in Boston, Bunker Hill and old Boston, Lexington and Concord, Wayside Inn, Plymouth and Salem. Industrial excursions in the afternoons will include the Lever Brothers soap factory, the Athenaeum Press, Walter L. Lowmyer Company, the Boston Fish Pier and the Gillette Safety Razor Company.

Lectures by W. C. Lane, librarian, and E. L. Heck, assistant librarian, have been announced for tomorrow morning and the following morning in Widener Library.

Guides familiar with the art displays in the Fogg Museum will conduct groups of students through the building, explaining the works of art which it houses.

The summer session will be conducted much as the regular session. Morning prayers led by representatives of various denominations commence at 8:40 each morning except Saturday and Sunday in the old Appleton Chapel. Officers of the school are contemplating the organization of a choir, if possible, to sing at these morning meetings.

Organ recitals will be given by the choir master each Wednesday evening for a half-hour commencing at 7 o'clock. Soloists of the campus will assist him.

Sporting and athletic facilities of the university are already in use by the men and women attending the session. Canoes, shells, water skis are available at the Weld Boat House. Floats for swimming and diving have been set up at the boat house, where dressing rooms and showers are provided.

Students in French have been given special attention. The French room, or Salle Francaise, is designed especially for them, and its books and magazines will be available to French students during their leisure moments.

## LIQUOR DESTINATION WAS "NORTH ATLANTIC"

HALIFAX, N. S., July 6 (AP)—Testimony presenting a picture of "the American coast" as the mecca for Lunenburg rum schooners was developed at the resumption of the investigation into smuggling which is being conducted by the Royal Customs Commission.

With directors, shareholders and officers of a number of Lunenburg companies which own various vessels on the stand, N. W. Rowell, in behalf of the commission, brought out that fictitious trips by rum schooners to Honduras and Cuba were arranged for with the destination for which clearance papers were issued virtually never reached.

One witness, however, Alfred T. O'Leary, customs broker of Halifax, said that the destination generally named in the papers was the "North Atlantic." The evidence given was very similar with its general line. Rum runners were chartered for a month, ranging from \$2500 to as much as \$4000 a month. The charter according to the evidence was generally arranged through a broker.

**RABBINICAL PENSION FUND.** ASBURY PARK, N. J. (AP)—Delegates attending the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America assembled at the Hotel Hamilton for a session. Rabbi Jacob Dovnik of Brooklyn, who they began a campaign for a ministerial pension fund of \$130,000.

## Opportunities in Foreign Trade Pointed Out for New England

Export Statistics Show That Manufacturers Find Increasing Market Abroad and That Region's Commodities Are in Lines Much Sought

The increasing efforts of New England manufacturers to enter into trade with other nations, the organization of the New England Export Club and the recent appointment by the Department of Commerce in Washington of several special trade commissioners with diplomatic standing to travel and report on likely world markets, all point to a channel whereby New England may, in part at least, solve what has been termed by John S. Lawrence, president of the New England Council, the problem of "industrial maturity."

This problem of "industrial maturity" is apparently somewhat the natural result of the economic evolution of the United States, particularly the rapid rise of industry in the middle West and the West. What Europe has long known, America, and especially New England, is just learning, namely, that foreign trade is vitally essential not only to a nation's economic prosperity, but to its stability as well.

### Ice Among First Exports

New England's foreign commerce dates back to the romantic days of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries when clipper ships carried ice cut from the lakes and ponds to refresh the peoples in the warmer climes of South America. Indeed, too, it arrived after the feat of taking it across the equator! Back came many of them laden with these first cargoes of bananas that have since come to be the basis of an immense and flourishing trade such as those first fruit importers probably never dreamed of.

Export and import statistics are usually looked upon as dry reading, cold and uninteresting facts. Yet behind the report that the United States exported \$4,808,500,000 worth of goods and imported \$4,430,900,000 in 1926 lies a story of pulsating human effort, achievement and progress which would make material of the most romantic sort for fiction and scenario writers.

It has well been said that "when America is most prosperous, it buys most from abroad. May not this naturally be also applied to New England commerce?"

### Three Centuries of Trade

Some interesting data was furnished the writer by Harvey A. Sweetser, New England district manager of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who declared, "For nearly three centuries New England has been engaged in foreign trade. Although the relative importance of New England in the national exchange of goods has changed from time to time, as the center of population and the center of industry have slowly moved westward, this section of our country is still a very important factor in American imports and exports."

"According to the latest statistics—based largely on bill of lading figures—New England sold abroad \$192,640,719 worth of goods during the calendar year 1926. Exports by states are:

Massachusetts	\$114,365,444
Connecticut	46,750,487
Rhode Island	15,514,152
New Hampshire	6,665,144
Maine	6,345,198
Vermont	3,002,294

"Taking these figures as a whole, exports of finished manufactures have been increasing steadily year by year since 1921, and in 1926 this group comprised 41.5 per cent of our entire domestic exports, aggregating nearly \$2,000,000,000 and representing a 6.1 per cent gain over the year 1925. As manufactures are the backbone of New England, a large number of its products are included in this classification. The progressive increase in national exports of fabricated articles is the result of highly developed production on a large scale, giving low cost per unit on goods requiring large capital investment as well as in inventive genius, for which New England has long been famous.

### Cloth and Leather Lead

"Mentioned in order of their importance as export commodities, the following articles, produced in New England, have ranked high among American products sold abroad: Cotton cloth, leather, iron pipes, tubes and ranges, fresh apples, books, maps, pictures and other printed matter, cotton wearing apparel, fish, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, paints, pigments and varnishes, typewriters, hand tools, musical instruments, structural iron and steel, coal-tar products, leather boots and shoes, textile machinery, cutlery, silk hosiery, hardware, radio apparatus, electric meters, fuses, switches, etc., perfumes and other toilet preparations, soaps, rubber boots and shoes, electric motors, electric batteries, copper wire, including insulated wire and cable, copper rods, canned vegetables, printing presses and cotton mill waste, not to mention many others a little further down in the list of leading United States exports. Each of these classifications amounted to over \$6,000,000 during 1926.

"The rank of the five leading export markets for products 'Made in the U. S. A.'—United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France and Japan—has remained unchanged for several years past, and the combined purchases of these countries accounted for over half (54 per cent) of our exports during the last calendar year. Of these five leading countries, three (United Kingdom, Germany and France) are considerably nearer New England ports than any other ports in the United States, and a large part of Canada is as near, or nearer us than other sections of the country. Boston is a little nearer Buenos Aires than is New York, and New England ports are practically on a par with other Atlantic seaports as concerns the accessibility of Latin American markets. Thrust out into the ocean by nature, this extreme northeastern portion of our country therefore, most advantageously situated with respect to the foremost markets of the world.

### Large Importer, Too

"Within the past decade there have been a great many changes in the world, economic as well as geographic, and the foreign trade of the United States in the particular type of articles manufactured in New England has been growing more rapidly than any other group comprising the country's exports. Many New England manufacturers are committed to a constructive and aggressive export policy which, almost without exception, has reaped substantial rewards.

"In considering imports, we find that Canada, Japan, British Malaya, United Kingdom and Cuba—named in order of their importance—constitute the five chief supplies of the nation's imports. New England uses tremendous quantities of foreign wool, hides, crude rubber, coffee, cane sugar, standard newspaper paper, cotton, steel, tea and many other products made or grown in other parts of the world. Some of these commodities are used in our manufacturing establishments and later find places in our exports of finished manufactures; others are consumed, in one form or another, within our own borders; still others enter into the domestic business of the rest of the whole United States.

"New England was an early leader in commerce and industry; has been playing an important role in foreign trade for many generations, and still maintains a place in the vanguard of the march of progress. The section is important as an exporter and it is interesting to note that, during the past year there have come to the Department of Commerce definite requests from the four corners of the world for goods of a type produced in New England. Each week there are published several hundred so-called Foreign Trade Opportunities. Not every commodity made here is in demand in foreign fields every week, but over a period of a year it is a highly specialized or very obscure article that has passed unmentioned."

### AUBURNDALE PASTOR WILL HEAD COLLEGE

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 6 (AP)—Dr. Earl E. Harper, 33-year-old pastor of the Methodist church at Auburn, Mass., has been named to succeed Dr. Alfred F. Hughes as president of Evansville College, the trustees announced today. He will take office in October. Dr. Hughes recently resigned to take the presidency of Hamline University in Minnesota.

## FRENCH GENERAL AT SPRINGFIELD

General Passaga Greeted at City Hall—Reception, Banquet Due

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 6 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. F. G. Passaga, who decorated the regimental colors of the 104th Infantry, twenty-sixth division, in France for gallantry at the Battle of Apremont, was the guest today of Springfield, home of the old regiment and also headquarters of the national guard command bearing that number. He will redecorate the new colors of the regiment later this month at Camp Devens.

General Passaga spent the early part of the day in retirement at his hotel, omitting projected visits to Holyoke and Northampton. At noon he was received by F. C. Parker, Mayor, at City Hall, after which he lunched with a committee and paid a visit to the United States Army, where he was received by Col. W. W. Schull, commandant, and was welcomed with an artillery salute fitting his rank.

He will attend late this afternoon a reception at City Hall, and tonight will be the guest at a banquet.

### Officers Approve Choice for Decoration by France

General Passaga, in the United States as a guest of the 104th Regiment, is to redecorate the colors of the regiment at Camp Devens on Bastille Day, July 14. It is also said that he is to decorate six officers of the 104th with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, a fact that has aroused some criticism among members of the regiment in Worcester and Springfield.

Major Judson Hannigan, former president of the Greater Boston Unit of the 104th Regiment Veterans' Association, said that the probable cause for any feeling was because it is believed that many men who deserve recognition have not received it either from our own Government, or from others, but that "it is the height of impudence for us to question at this time the choice of France in bestowing these distinctions. Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, commander of the brigade of which the 104th was a part, approved and applauded the statement that the men so decorated were deserving of it." "In considering imports, we find that Canada, Japan, British Malaya, United Kingdom and Cuba—named in order of their importance—constitute the five chief supplies of the nation's imports. New England uses tremendous quantities of foreign wool, hides, crude rubber, coffee, cane sugar, standard newspaper paper, cotton, steel, tea and many other products made or grown in other parts of the world. Some of these commodities are used in our manufacturing establishments and later find places in our exports of finished manufactures; others are consumed, in one form or another, within our own borders; still others enter into the domestic business of the rest of the whole United States.

## SHOE-LEATHER FAIR IS OPENED

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Presidents of the Shoe Merchants Association of five of the New England states each spoke briefly under the heading of "The Present Retail Shoe Conditions and the Outlook for the Last Half of 1927." Those who spoke were: Fred L. Purington, of Maine; B. J. Boynton, of Vermont; Frank Ballou Jr., of Rhode Island; Sydney Stokes, of Connecticut; George A. Place, of New Hampshire; and Charles W. Morrill, of National Shoe Travelers Association.

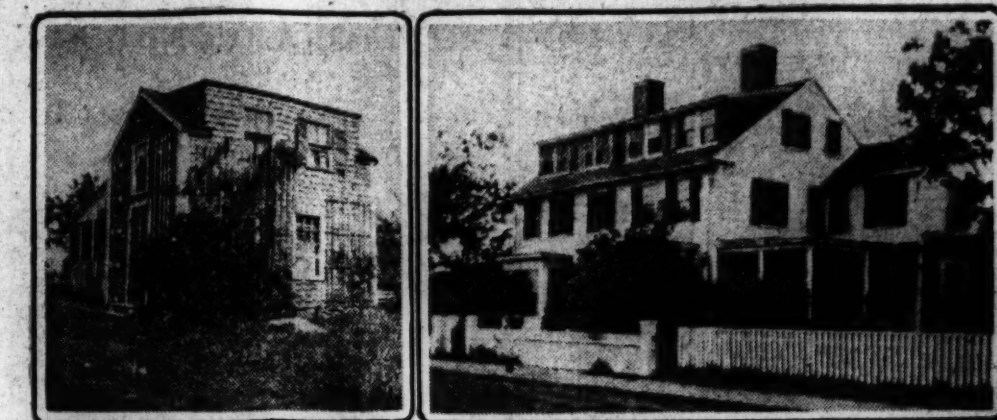
Louis E. Kirstein of the Fife Company of Boston, later spoke on "Merchandise and Publicity," and Henry W. Cook of Syracuse talked of "National Survey of Shoe Trade Conditions."

The day long meeting of the New England Retail Shoe Dealers was concluded with "round-table" discussions of "Woman's Styles" and "Men's Styles," under the direction respectively of John Holden of New York, and Jesse Adler of New York.

### JOINS REALTY COMPANY

Mrs. Henrietta M. Wardwell, Back Bay realtor, today became associated with Harrison O. Apthorp & Company and she will retain her staff of assistants in her present location at 29 Newbury Street. It was announced. Mrs. Wardwell will be the manager of the Newbury Street office.

## Where Vacations Are Made to Order



## Gloucester Carillon Rings Out Tonight First Time This Season

M. Kamel Lefevre, Carillonneur of St. Rhombold's, Malines, Belgium, Returns From Ottawa to Play—Expected Later to Officiate at Cohasset

Returning this afternoon from Ottawa, where he participated in the dedication of the carillon in the Victoria Tower of the new Canadian Houses of Parliament, M. Kamel Lefevre, carillonneur of St. Rhombold's church, Malines, Belgium, will give his first concert of the season this evening upon the memorial carillon to Gloucester fishermen.

As in other seasons these recitals are arranged for each Wednesday evening during July, August, and September. For three seasons M. Lefevre has divided his duties as Gloucester carillonneur between Gloucester and Cohasset, where he came first in 1924 to dedicate the remarkable carillon given that town by Mrs. Hugh Bancroft in memory of her mother, and placed in the tower of St. Stephen's Church.

### Expected Later at Cohasset

M. Lefevre's return to Gloucester this year is made possible through the joint co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce of the town, the efforts of A. Platt Andrew (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, who has helped to raise the fund necessary for the summer program. Undoubtedly M. Lefevre will give a series of concerts on the Cohasset carillon before returning, in the late fall, to his duties in Belgium.

The scene this evening will not be unlike those of other seasons which have made the early carillon history of the United States. Gloucester had the first, a set of superb bells cast in England after a memorial fund for heroes of the fishing fleet had been raised by the townsfolk and summer residents. The tower in which the bells are set crowns a church in the center of the old town. The church looks down a steep hill to the edge of the harbor and commands the view of the outward sweep of the bay, away to the jagged edge of that can be done constitutionally. It is not believed generally that the inheritance tax regulations will be found capable of any radical change.

## TAX REVISION BOARD TO MEET

(Continued from Page 1)

tion as it is possible to make them. Study will be exhaustive by the commission to determine if this is true in Massachusetts.

"The real problem the commission must approach and try to solve satisfactorily," said an authority on the general subject, "is whether the burden of taxation is fairly distributed. The commission of the fact how, if it is not fairly and equitably distributed, it can be. In Massachusetts there are two general phases of the taxation problem—state revenue and that of cities and towns.

"Here in Massachusetts there are four general sources of revenue. The first is the old property tax on real estate, machinery and other tangible personal property. Then there is the income tax imposed since the burden of government grew during and after the war. There are corporation taxes of various and technical kinds and finally there is the state inheritance tax.

"There is a general feeling throughout the State that the taxes on real estate are too high with the resulting burden on manufacturers, merchants, home owners and those who pay rentals for their homes. There is no disputing the fact that the property owner passes the burden of taxation to the renter.

"In industry, men interested in the corporations in this State have been insisting for years that corporation taxes are too high, that they pay their local taxes on real estate and machinery and then on top of this the state tax, based on their incomes, stocks and bonds and general assets.

"Undoubtedly the general sentiment that the taxation on real estate and the industries through the corporation taxes are too high has led to the creation of the legislative commission to attempt some equitable distribution of the burden through the raising of taxes in some other manner, if that can be found. When the burden is to be shifted the next thing is to find where it can be placed.

"The commission may seek to make the state income tax approach in a measure the graded rates of the fed-

eral of Rockport and Eastern Point and out to sea.

Thousands gather to hear these concerts, arriving early and parking in orderly fashion by a traffic system which has become established now out of respect for the beauty of the music, and the protection it merits against the unruly noises of shifting gears and the chug of motors. The nearer and farther hillsides are dotted with family groups. Neighbors sit on their porches. Across the bay, at East Gloucester and Eastern Point the bells are plainly heard, whispering so, if the wind is adverse, beautifully strong and vibrant if it be to the east.

### Program Is Diversified

The program, which ordinarily takes an hour, is evenly divided between simple, old-fashioned American melodies, hymns and the more familiar classics. No traffic is permitted to move in the vicinity of the tower during the duration of the program and, all in all, the scenes that result are not unlike those that have characterized the Low Countries of Holland and Belgium since the thirteenth century, when carillons and their music became the means of communal expression, and spoke the rise and fall of civic fortune, the hopes and ambitions of the people.

The program this evening begins at 8:30 o'clock and will include the following numbers:

- First Fantasia for a Carillon—Benoit March of the Men of Harlech
- The Missing Boat—Old Welsh
- It Is Only a Tiny Garden—Haydn
- Rondo Allegretto—Nikolai
- Believe Me, If All These Endearing Young Charms—Thomas Moore
- Adagio—Liszt
- Christmas Songs—Handel
- Brabanconne—Handel
- The Star Spangled Banner

## TARIFF BOARD PLANS TO MEND FENCES ABROAD

Special from Monitor Bureau, WASHINGTON, July 6—Edgar B. Brossard, member of the Tariff Commission, has gone to Europe, primarily for tariff education, it was said, and for the purpose of bringing about, if possible, a better understanding with representatives of European governments regarding the functions of American tariff laws and the commission.

It has been found by the commission that it is regarded abroad as a political organization established by Congress to fix tariff rates. It is desired to convince people, at home and abroad, that the commission is concerned with economic questions and not political. It has found considerable difficulty in obtaining desired cost data from European countries and has been complained of at times through diplomatic channels, causing the State Department to hint that it would be well for the commission to keep its men out of foreign fields. The result has been that it has had to base its foreign cost data on invoices.

To pave the way for greater facilities in handling the foreign end of its work Mr. Brossard has been sent to Europe where another member of the commission, Alfred P. Dennis, now is. They will visit Italy and Spain, where there have been difficulties and will endeavor to straighten out misunderstandings by friendly conferences with government representatives. They will also visit other countries and everywhere will make it their business to explain that the Tariff Commission is not a political body but a fact-finding one and that it does not fix rates. Such discussion is considered timely in view of the prominence given to tariffs at the International Economic Conference and the importance attached to all matters connected with tariffs in the development of international trade.

Rockport Lodge, Picturesque Summer Outing Headquarters Maintained by the Massachusetts League of Girls Clubs, with the Rockport Main Lodge. Below—A Happy Group on the Beach.

## Seashore Vacation Given Club Girls

Days of Outdoor Frolic Begin at Rockport Lodge—New Dormitory Annex Open

Rockport Lodge, the summer vacation place maintained by the Massachusetts League of Girls Clubs in the picturesque fishing village of Rockport on the tip of Cape Ann, is now in full swing for the summer. Fifty girls from Boston are now at the camp. Some will stay one week, some two, their places to be taken immediately by other girls from Massachusetts and elsewhere, for the league conducts the club for any girls anywhere, giving first preference, however, to their own. As a rule many have to be denied admittance.

Approximately 365 girls spend their vacation at the lodge each summer. The new dormitory annex was opened Saturday. At one end is a large veranda with couch hammocks, gay with bright colored cushions, where the girls may read or write or watch the sea. Inside are good-sized single and double bedrooms.

The lodge itself is an old colonial house which has been attractively fitted up for vacation purposes. A large living room has two open fireplaces which are used on cold and rainy days and evenings, but at all possible times the girls are out of doors, swimming, boating, going out early in the morning with the lobster men, taking motorboat trips along the North Shore, stopping off to see the gay watering places or historic sites; playing tennis or tramping through the countryside, which is as picturesque in its way as the rocky seacoast. In the evenings there are marshmallows and corn roasts and clam bakes on the beach.

The girls are led by Miss Ruth Henderson of Winthrop, an instructor at the Bridgewater Normal School, as recreation director, who teaches them swim, here, play tennis and numerous other summer sports. The lodge will be open until after Labor Day.

At the league's headquarters, 8 Newbury Street, Boston, plans are going forward to enhance the leisure time of the 3500 girls belonging to it throughout the year. They are organized into 31 clubs throughout the State and all the girls earn their own living. The three state secretaries help the clubs to develop profitable recreational and educational programs, to be self-supporting in club activities and to help in service to the community.

Some of those actively interested in the club are Miss Edith M. Howes of Brookline, Miss Marion H. Niles of Wellesley Farms, and Mrs. Eva Whitting White of Boston.

## JAIL WARNING GIVEN TO DRUNKEN DRIVER

Manchester Judge Deides on Drastic Penalties

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 6 (Special)—Respondents appearing in municipal court on charges of driving automobiles while under the influence of liquor will hereafter have to serve in jail instead of receiving the alternative of accepting a fine of \$100 or taking a 60-day jail sentence.

Such is the warning given after police court by Judge Charles A. Perkins. The frequency of which men appear in court for that offense has aroused him to such a point that he wants to send all drunken drivers to jail. He was prompted to make this decision by the appearance of three men in court on charges of driving automobiles under the influence of liquor.

"The next drunken driver that comes here will get 60 days in jail," the judge declared. He said there are too many such automobiles on the road and he intends to curb that practice in Manchester.

"Some of the drivers will have to do time as far as this court is concerned," the judge added.

Reclaiming Metal: A middle-western jewelry manufacturing company claims \$3000 yearly in precious metals by filtering the water in which its workers wash their hands.

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## HARD COAL VEIN IN NEW ENGLAND WILL BE MINED

New Process to Reduce Ash Content Is Expected to Make It Pay

A well organized exploitation of the large anthracite fields which have long been known to lie in Rhode Island and Massachusetts is to be carried out, and the coal mined in time to be on the New England market this winter, according to an announcement by Arthur D. Little, research chemist and president of Arthur D. Little, Inc. of Cambridge. The development will utilize the Trent process, it was explained, and is expected to overcome the handicaps which have interfered with the success of several previous efforts to work these deposits.

"It has long been known," declared Dr. Little to a Boston News Bureau representative, "that there are large deposits of super-anthracite in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, from the Narragansett Bay region north to Taunton, Attleboro, Mansfield and thereabouts. The district, proved by government survey to be coal-bearing, is larger than the Scranton region in Pennsylvania. Deposits occur in veins five to twenty feet thick.

**Involves Oil Treatment**  
"The coal, however, is very hard, is high in ash and very low in volatile. Hence it is not practical for use under ordinary firing methods. Mines have been opened and many schemes to improve the fuel have been attempted, but none has been successful enough to permit commercial production.

"Some time ago the Trent process was developed to improve similar high-ash coals. It was received with great interest even by foreign governments. More recently it has been extended to include a briquetted fuel for domestic use, commercial production of which is about to be undertaken. Under the Trent method the coal is finely ground, wet with water and then violently agitated while fuel oil is run in.

"The coal particles gather into globules the size of French peas, while the ash is suspended in the water and runs to the bottom, a putty-like amalgam which is then shaped and baked in the form of small briquettes. The fuel oil is mostly recovered.

"The resulting fuel is equal if not superior to ordinary anthracite. It is low in ash, the Portsmouth (R. I.) coals, for instance, being brought down from 33 per cent to 7 per cent ash content; it ignites readily and burns freely without smoke. And certain of my associates in the Little company have found it very acceptable for home use.

### 500-Ton Per Day Plant

"It is my understanding that the Osborn Development Company and affiliated interests, controlling the Trent process, are negotiating for erection of a 500-ton per day plant in New England to operate on Rhode Island coal. Fuel from that plant should be in the New England market before the end of the coming winter. A chain of other plants will later be constructed.

"This fuel should come into direct competition with ordinary anthracite. With operation of sufficient plants utilizing the Trent process, New England could eventually satisfy her domestic fuel demands with coal mined within her own borders. Success of the process in New England would have further important economic effects, for it will permit use of the enormous accumulations of super-anthracite in the Little area and will also permit the mining of anthracite now too high in ash to be commercially valuable."

## SACCO-VANZETTI COMMITTEE MEETS

Decision Expected Soon—Letters Still Arrive

The advisory committee, appointed by Governor Fuller to make an independent investigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, went into conference this morning with Dudley P. Ranney, assistant district attorney for Norfolk County, and William G. Thompson, counsel for the defense.

The conference was held behind closed doors and, when defense counsel and Mr. Ranney left the room at noon they would make no statement as to what had occurred in the meeting. They were unable to forecast duration of the meetings, but Mr. Ranney was unofficially of opinion that a decision might be expected comparatively soon now.

Meantime other communications in behalf of the men were received at Governor Fuller's office, among them a letter from the Rev. George R. Haden of the First M. E. Church of Scotland, Pa., who urged executive clemency.

### ATTENDS SUMMER SCHOOL

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 6 (AP)—John Coolidge arrived in the city yesterday and enrolled for a second time in the University of Vermont summer school. He registered in English 3, contemporary literature; English 4, Victorian literature; English 5, Shakespeare, assuming a full morning's work five days a week.



## WEALTH DRAFT ADVOCATED BY MR. COPELAND

New York Senator Urges  
Conscription of Resources  
in Emergency

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 6 (Special).—Conscription of wealth, manpower and labor, should the United States ever become involved in another war, was urged by Royal S. Copeland (D), Senator from New York in an Independence Day address at the headquarters of Washington's Continental Army here. Senator Copeland voiced a strong desire that the United States never be embroiled in another war. On the other hand, should this happen, he held it was the duty of wealth and labor to support the country in its struggles just as much as it was the duty of able-bodied men to bear arms and to submit to conscription.

"There are certain fundamentals this Nation should establish," Senator Copeland said. "The first is that we should have another war, every citizen will be called to the colors, and not only shall there be a conscription of man-power, but there shall be a conscription of wealth and labor of every citizen."

Senator Copeland deprecated neglect of United States war veterans. He declared that: "Their reward and recompense should be automatic, and it should be as the grateful and voluntary act of the representatives of a generous and just people."

"A cause of much discontent is the knowledge that the stay-at-homes profited by the war," he added.

## WORLD UNITY TO BE STUDIED

New Maine Summer School  
of Politics and Philosophy  
Is Announced

Utilizing as a background Green Acre, the beautiful estate at Eliot, Me., founded over 30 years ago by Miss Sarah J. Farmer as a non-profit co-operative institution, a new summer school in international relations and modern philosophy, to be known as the Institute of World Unity, will open Aug. 1 with a comprehensive program of lectures by specialists in the field of world and domestic and international politics.

The institute is designed "to make available to the general public, through the medium of a summer school, those findings of modern information and philosophy which tend to supply a new basis for faith in the possibility of human brotherhood and world co-operation."

The institute is designed somewhat along the lines of such summer gatherings as the Williams Institute of Politics, though its program is less pretentious, and the Siasconset School of Public Opinion, which has, as yet, a more comprehensive field of subjects and includes the arts, yet it is believed in time that it will take place in a rank and file member of this expanding group.

**Advantageous Location**

The location of Green Acre is particularly advantageous for such a purpose. It lies between a pine forest and the mile-wide Piscataqua River, four miles beyond Portsmouth, N. H., and six miles inland from the seashore. The property comprises 200 acres of woodland of remarkable natural beauty.

An inn, cottages, a community house, library, arts and crafts studio, outdoor theater, dormitories and camps provide the facilities for study, housing and recreation demanded of such an institute. There is excellent opportunity for both fresh and salt water bathing, boating, tennis, golf and field sports, and every effort is made to supply those accompaniments to life which make the period a well-rounded one of both informative and recreational value.

Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons of Princeton University, Spencer Trask lecturer on international relations, will give a course of six lectures, from Aug. 1 to 8 on "Nationalism and Internationalism." Professor Gibbons is the author of many works on world affairs and a journalist of note.

**A Few Topics Listed**

Prof. Samuel Lucas Joshi of Dartmouth College will give a course of six lectures on "Comparative Religion" and Prof. William R. Shepherd of Columbia University will discuss "The Relations of the East and West" in a series of six lectures beginning Aug. 29. Professor Shepherd was a delegate to the first Pan-American Conference in Washington in 1915.

Among other lecturers will be Prof. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard University, and Prof. John Herman Randall Jr. of Columbia University, each giving a course of six lectures on popular subjects of the day.

James Waldo Fawcett, director of the institute, points out that the project is another step forward in the program of modern university extension work, and that inasmuch as Green Acre is operated on a purely altruistic basis and the institute's sessions will be concerned with topics of urgent interest to the present and future of international relations it deserves the co-operative interest of all interested in the immediate political and social problems of the world.

**BELMONT BRAKE TESTS**

Co-operating with the Belmont police, the safety committee of the Boston Automobile Club, A. A. A., started free brake and light tests for the motorists of Belmont and vicinity on Pleasant Street between Belmont Centre and Lake Street today and brake tests started at 9:30 a. m. and continue until darkness. Light tests will follow. More than 700 motorists had their brakes and lights tested yesterday at Cohasset. The number found to be faulty was high.

## First Six Months of 1927 Registers Building Record

Vigorous June Construction Placed Total for First Half  
of Year 4 Per Cent Greater Than for  
Same Period in 1926

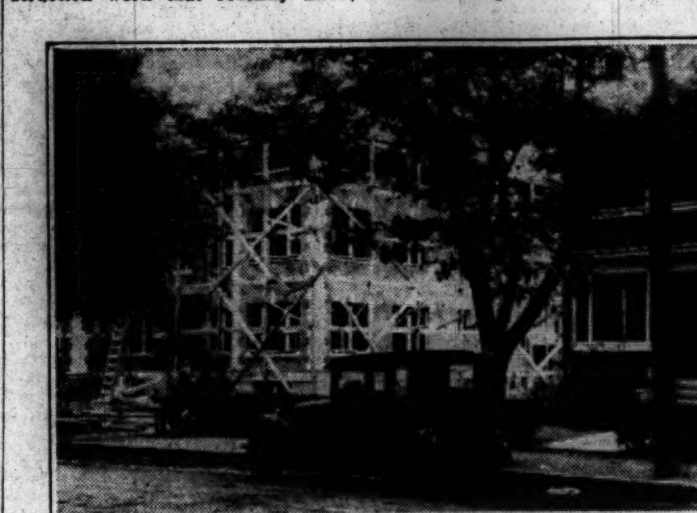
The greatest volume of construction ever undertaken during the first six months of any year on record has been registered since the opening days of 1927, according to statistics compiled by the Associated General Contractors of America.

Continuance of operations on a vigorous scale last month placed the total for the six-month period of this year 4 per cent higher than the figure established during the corresponding period of 1926, which held the previous record.

The June volume shows an 8 per cent increase over operations carried on during May. If even a moderate increase is made during July, the supremacy of 1927 as the greatest building year on record will be extended for another month.

**To Maintain Pace**

Strong indications that the present record-breaking pace will be maintained are found in the enormous amount of contracts for future construction work that recently have



Apartment House Under Construction in Wollaston, Which Marks the Beginning of Unrestricted Building in What Was Formerly a Residential Zone for One and Two-Family Houses.

been awarded. The volume of awards made in May was greater than any recorded for that month in any previous year. The total of awards for the first five months of 1927 exceeds by 5 per cent the figure recorded for the corresponding period in 1926.

A scale which places the 1913 average at 100 as its basis shows the June volume of construction to have reached the 212 level. Index figures for the first five months of this year are: 129, 131, 135, 164, 197. Corresponding figures for the same months of 1926 are: 137, 117, 119, 151, 179.

The index figure for volume of contracts awarded during May is 233. The May, 1926, mark was 227.

**Beacon Hill Sale**

Frederick J. Stimson has conveyed to Jacob Levine, trustee, two properties at 15-17 North Russell Street, Beacon Hill, lots 13 consists of 174 square feet of land, taxed on \$3800 and a four-story and basement brick building, the total tax value being \$14,000. No. 15 consists of 1774 square feet of land, taxed on \$3300 and a four-story and basement brick building, the total tax value being \$13,000. This sale was negotiated through Street & Co.

Contract has been awarded to the E. A. Abbott Company of Boston, to erect an addition and make alterations to Holyoke House on Massachusetts Avenue and Holyoke Street, Cambridge, for Harvard University, according to Brown's Letters, Inc. Architect, Thomas M. James Company of Boston.

## DEFENSE DAY TEST OMITTED

War Department Reported  
to Have Changed Policy  
Regarding Procedure

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The War Department has omitted a Defense Day test this year. When the first test was held on Armistice Day in 1924 it was said by army officials that it was hoped to make it an annual event.

There was one in 1925, but at the wish of President Coolidge, who objected to its being held on any but a national holiday, it was set for July 4. For some reason it was less successful, largely, it was said, because of the shortened time for preparation and partly because so many men have other engagements for July 4 which take precedence over Defense Day tests.

Last year no test was held and the Fourth passed this year without any such event on the calendar. Instead of a definite annual event, it is planned now to hold such tests when conditions seem to warrant. At present, there is no date fixed for such an event.

There was considerable opposition to the test on the grounds that it tended toward militarization. The Government held that it was only a reasonable preparation for the Nation's defense, should conditions demand the service of its citizens.

**ELKS START TO CONVENTION**

First of two contingents of New England Elks, comprising 150 members, left Boston last night via the Merchant and Miners steamer Chatham for Norfolk, Va., for the sixty-third grand lodge session of Elks in Cincinnati, O. The second contingent will leave later in the week going direct by rail to the convention city. In addition to attending as delegates these New England Elks will work for the election of John F. Malloy of the Massachusetts jurisdiction as Grand Exalted Ruler of Elks.

## ORIENT BUYING AMERICAN CARS

Bahrain Island, Prosperous  
Pearl Center, Good Market  
for Automobiles

Efforts of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Automotive Division, to assist American manufacturers and exporters of automobiles to increase the volume of their export business, includes a report on the island of Bahrain, a British possession in the Persian Gulf, as a market for American automobiles. The report made public by Harvey A. Sweetser, New England district manager of the bureau, says that Bahrain is not only the center of a rich pearl fishing area, but it is also important as a port for the nearby mainland of Arabia, El Nasa and Nedj. Bahrain exports 75 per cent of the total annual exports of pearls from the Persian Gulf, which amount to over \$15,000,000.

The report declares that Bahrain will continue to increase rapidly as a market for automobiles. In fact, the island has already surpassed in the number of automobiles registered, such better known areas as Abyssinia, Liberia, Dutch and French



Guiana, British and Italian Somaliland, continues the report.

Motor registrations in Bahrain at the beginning of 1927 were approximately 150, which is an increase of more than 700 per cent since November of 1923, when only about 20 passenger cars were accounted for. There were between 50 and 60 motor cars in Bahrain, says the report. Practically all the passenger cars now in use comprise three of the most popular, lower priced American makes.

Only within the past few years has Bahrain boasted of roads suitable for motor-car traffic. The little island colony, however, has grown prosperous from its gathering of pearls, with the result that motor cars are constantly in growing demand.

## WOOLEN PLANT WILL BE MOVED

American Company to Set  
Up Automobile Fabric  
Mill in Lowell

LOWELL, Mass., July 6 (Special).—The American Woollen Company is to establish a new mill in this city which will be ready to begin production about Aug. 15. The industry is the automotive department of the American Woollen Company, now located in the Riverina Mills, Medford Hills, which will be transferred to Lowell. According to an official of the company, the business now located in Medford can be operated more economically in Lowell and the machinery and equipment are to be moved here immediately.

The new department will occupy the former plant of the Ramshead Mills in Middlesex Village. The automotive department manufactures automobile floor covers and carpets and will employ about 200 hands, with the probability of an increase when the business becomes stabilized in this city.

The Saco-Lowell shops, including the Kitson plant, have what was two weeks for the annual summer vacation. Both shops will open July 18. During the shutdown a small repair crew will be kept at work, but practically all of the 1500 people employed will be idle.

Edith Nourse Rogers, Representative in Congress, is trying to get the Government to make an appropriation for the operation of an experimental mill and have the mill become a part of Lowell's textile industry. Mrs. Rogers has received information from the Bureau of Standards that there is a complete cotton mill available for experimental work which is standing idle most of the time because of lack of funds in the bureau's appropriation to operate it. The mill, during the World War, made it possible for this country to become independent of imports in the construction of fabrics for airplane wing covering.

## Maine Miss Pays 15 Cents for Aerial Adventuring

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., July 6 (P).—Thrilled by the feats of Lindbergh, Chamberlin and Byrd, Kate, the eight-year-old daughter of Willis Hay, decided to conduct her own aerial adventure.

Fastening to it a note, instructing the finder to write her and "he would receive 15 cents," she released a toy gas balloon recently. A boy at North Turner, 40 miles north of this city, wrote her the next day that he had found the balloon in a field there. Kate mailed him the reward as promised.

## Modern Government Keeps Up End With Society in All Latter-Day Intricacies, Even to Expense

Cost of Running Massachusetts  
Now More Than  
Nation 100 Years Ago

Thomas Jefferson's remark about the people of a democracy who are governed the least being governed the best is a precept that may still hold good—in the opinion of some latter-day authorities. But in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness, along with other things, popular government has well kept up its end with the intricacies and complexities of modern society. Granted, then, that the people are governed more than they were a century ago. There being so many more of them, they need more government; undoubtedly they derive more blessings from it, and it is generally conceded they ought to, in view of what they have to pay for it.

And since the people enjoy the manifold beneficences of popular rule and pay accordingly—whether they want to or not—perhaps they should take more interest in it, which is at least one good piece of advice that the politicians proffer about election time. Today the cost of running the government of Massachusetts is greater than the entire expense of running the Federal Government 100 years ago. This year the price will be \$52,504,880.05.

**State Sky 500,000 Voters**

More than 4,000,000 inhabitants of the State represent the foundation of their governmental system. Of these, 1,356,863 were on the voting lists at the state election in 1926. It is estimated there are 500,000 persons eligible to vote who do not take the trouble to be registered. So it is the voters, or rather the majority of those that go to the polls, who choose certain state officers. After that the machinery of executive and administrative activities spreads out in a mass of departments, commissions and boards.

Six major state officers are selected by the electorate—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Receiver-General, State Auditor and Attorney General. They are constitutional officers, directly responsible to the people, each at the head of his own department. With the Governor, as chief executive, having a measure of authority over all.

Up to 1920 all the administrative activities were conducted by boards and commissions—more than 100 of them. The Constitutional Convention of 1917 took note of this and its wisdom was demonstrated by the greater concentration and cohesive ness. It proposed an amendment that the administrative business be limited to not more than 20 departments, to be brought about by the end of 1919. This, along with other constitutional amendments submitted, was ratified by the voters in 1918.

**Plan Revamped in 1919**

This decree of the Constitution was a large order, but the Legislature accomplished it a year ahead of time. The entire administrative scheme was revamped by the Legislature of 1919, with provision for a commissioner at the head of each new de-

## Hubbardton Celebrates First of Vermont Sesquicentennials

Observes Revolutionary Battle Date in First of Similar  
Events to Be Held Through State—President  
Expected at Bennington in August

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., July 6 (Special).—With Independence Day programs for 1927 now a thing of the past, Vermont is turning her attention to numerous sesquicentennial celebrations which will be held in various towns throughout the State within the next seven weeks. Hubbardton observes the series today with exercises in observance of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Hubbardton.

Winsor will celebrate Friday and the observance there will be preceded on Thursday by a special meeting of the Vermont Historical Society. White River Junction will celebrate the sesquicentennial July 8 and 9 with a historical pageant. Manchester, Arlington and Dorset will combine in observing Vermont's anniversary on Aug. 18, 19 and 20.

The largest celebration will be held in Vermont on the sesquicentennial of the Battle of Bennington on Aug. 13 to 16, with President Coolidge as the chief guest.

**Hubbardton Opens Celebration**

The Hubbardton celebration began on the farm of F. A. Jones, which adjoins the field where the battle was fought. There was a parade of military companies, legion posts, delegates from the Daughters of the American Revolution and other residents of Hubbardton, who appeared in costumes of Revolutionary days, the men carrying arms used in 1777. The positions of the American troops in the battle were shown by markers which were dedicated. John E. Weeks, Governor of St. Albans, Elbert S. Brigham (R.), Representative from Vermont, and Ernest W. Gibson of Brattleboro, spoke. The historical address was by Walter S. Fenton of Rutland.

About 350 persons will take part in the pageant which will mark White River Junction's celebration. There are nine episodes in the pageant, and groups have been drawn from Hartford, White River Junction, Windsor, Lebanon, West Lebanon and Woodstock.

Manchester, Arlington and Dorset, in their combined celebration, will present the historical play, "The Red Peddler," founded on the story of Manchester during Revolutionary days. Residents of the three towns will take part and the presentation will be under the direction of the Vermont Historical Society. During the three-day affair, a collection of interesting relics of Revolutionary days will be shown in the gymnasium of the Burr and Burton seminary.

Arrangements for the celebration at Bennington in August are fast nearing completion. Local committees are co-operating with commissions representing Vermont and New York and the National Government.

**President Expected at Bennington**

The Bennington program includes a historical pageant, dedication of historical monuments, historical services in the churches, band concerts, military and civic parades, encampments of troops from Vermont and neighboring states and the United States Army, with what is expected to be one of the largest fireworks displays ever seen in Vermont.

Besides President Coolidge, the list of invited guests includes Governor Smith of New York and other national figures, besides many prominent citizens of the country. The program which will be presented under the direction of Miss Virginia Tanner of Boston, will have a personnel of more than 1000 persons. It will depict the Battle of Bennington, which determined the failure of Burgoyne's invasion and made his surrender inevitable.

Already the Bennington Chamber of Commerce has received hundreds of inquiries regarding the celebration and ample arrangements are being made for the housing and feeding of the thousands that will attend during the four days.

The general committee in charge of the sesquicentennial comprises James C. Colgate, general chairman; Frederick C. Martin, Mrs. Edward W. Bradford, William H. Bassell, William H. Willis, John Spargo, president of the Bennington Monument and Historical Society, president of the Vermont Sesquicentennial Commission, president of the Federal Sesquicentennial for Vermont, and Edward L. Bates, secretary of the Vermont Sesquicentennial Commission.

**CUT IN LIGHT RATES  
ASKED IN BOSTON AREA**

Under the general laws of Massachusetts, many customers (more than 20 as required by the law) of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston have to date made written complaints to the Department of Public Utilities about the prices charged them by that company for electricity. These customers are in Watertown, Roxbury, Mattapan, Dorchester, Chelsea, Brookline, Boston proper, Somerville, Allston, Brighton, South Boston, and West Roxbury.

They are seeking a reduction in the maximum price of 8 1/2 cents per kilowatt hour. The date for hearings has not yet been assigned.

## GRADING LAWS HELD FARM AID

Dr. Gilbert Foresees Gain  
for New England Markets  
in Regulations

The new farm grading law, sponsored by the agricultural committee of the New England Council, which has been passed in five of the six New England states, will be of great value to Massachusetts farmers, as well as those in other New England states, it is declared by Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture.

"This law will help them to meet the growing competition from the western and southern producing sections of the country," said Dr. Gilbert. "The West and South have been able to make considerable headway in our markets during recent years. They first studied our markets to find out what we wanted. Then they set out to produce and pack the products which we wanted. They are close to the market. If their products are marketed well they will come in fresh and in the best of condition. But because of their very nearness to the market the local farmers were not forced to grade so soon as the farmers who are shipping from a great distance."

**Watchdog of Treasury**

Over the finances of state departments the council holds a veto amounting to a veto power. All departmental expenses come to it for scrutiny. They come in the form of warrants from the treasurer's office, at the rate of about 100 a week. Checks for payments of accounts cannot be issued from the treasury department until the warrants have been approved by the council and signed by the Governor.

When the legislature establishes special commissions or committees appropriating money for their activities, it provides that the expenditures shall be "subject to approval by the Governor and council." Hence, although the money is available, every item of expenditure has to be approved. By its check on all expenditures, the council is credited with saving thousands of dollars every year.

All state contracts require the council's approval. It has general supervision of all public institutions of which it makes an annual inspection. Following each state election, the council canvasses the vote, which takes about a month, after which the results are officially announced. Wednesday is the day of the council's weekly meetings.

**State Run on Business Lines**

Massachusetts has been one of the first states to attempt to introduce the efficiency of private business methods in the conduct of public business. That has been the main talking point for the last seven years. Reduction of the State debt, so that a pay-as-you-go basis finally may be attained; lessening of the burden of taxation, of which a special study is being made; yet in no way abridging the many activities for the public welfare—these are goals in the general direction of which the State government is headed.

Forty-three public institutions include 10 normal schools, the agricultural college, three textile schools, the nautical schools, five welfare institutions, five correctional institutions, two training schools and various others. The institutional population numbers more than 30,000. In one group alone, which runs 15 to 20 years, there are 20,000 inmates.

Some of the figures on supplies bought by the State are interesting. It uses 100 barrels of flour a day; it uses 150,000 tons of coal a year, at a cost of \$1,000,000, and 12,000 persons are employed by the State.

## YALE RECEIVES GIFT OF \$150,000

Increases Scholarship Fund  
of General Pine

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 6 (P).—Yale University announced today receipt of a bequest of more than \$150,000 from the estate of Gen. Charles H. Pine, formerly of Ansonia, which, together with a gift of General Pine's made in 1913, brings the Charles H. Pine scholarship fund at Yale to a total of more than \$215,000.

General Pine's initial gift of \$50,000 provided for the assistance of Yale of deserving students who had lived at least three years in Ansonia, and were graduates of the Ansonia High School. The gift also provides that should the Pine fund ever amount to \$200,000, the use of its income could be extended to include in addition to graduates of the Ansonia High School, worthy students from any town in Connecticut.


General Pine, a veteran of the Civil War, was speaker of the House of Representatives of Connecticut in 1883. He was appointed to Gov. Henry B. Harrison's staff in 1885.

**OFFERS LAND FOR AIRPORT**

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 6 (Special).—Frank Lyman, whose father gave the Academy of Music to this city, has offered a large tract of land for an airport. He suggests that the city, through the Chamber of Commerce, purchase adjoining tracts to establish a municipal airport which would be on the New York-White Mountains, and Boston-Albany air lines. His son recently purchased an airplane.

**CRUDE OIL OUTPUT GAINS**

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average of crude oil production in the United States for the week ended July 2 was 2,538,850 barrels as compared with 2,518,750 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 20,100 barrels.



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## The Birch-Bark Canoe Moved "Like a Yellow Leaf" on the Water

Building of This Graceful and Practical Craft by Ingenious Indians of North American Tribes

Winnipeg, Manitoba  
Special Correspondence  
IN THE unrecorded past, long before the coming of the white man, the birch-bark canoe was the Indian's means of travel over the waterways of North America. Gradually, with the passing of the years, it underwent a course of evolution in appearance and usefulness, but that it was always a convenient craft is evidenced from the readiness with which the early French and British traders and explorers took to it to aid them over the great distances, particularly on Canada's exceedingly numerous waterways.

The birch-bark canoe was part of the red man himself, for it was fitted and adapted to his requirements and environment just as a garment fits the person. It was his means of travel by water and it was his protection at night when he turned it over, under the wide and starry sky, by the river's bank and slept under it. The Eskimo had his kayak and the Indian also possessed his dugout, but neither of these could in any way match the birch-bark canoe for grace and utility.

**Sole Means of Travel**  
The birch-bark canoe was at one time the sole means of travel by water for the men of the Northwest Trading Company and the Hudson's Bay Company and practically all of the interior trading posts at these fur traders were opened up by birch-bark canoe transport. So, with all the advantages of speed, grace, and maneuverability, it was the only means of travel for the fur traders of North America's interior which no other means have been possible.

Birch canoes were built of various sizes and of two distinct kinds. The small individual canoe for one or two men, and family migration, measured from 15 to 18 feet, had the large freight canoe which carried passengers and merchandise. The birch canoe, in spite of its fragile appearance, was strong, pliant and serviceable, and on account of its marvelous buoyancy would stand loading almost to the water edge. It drew only a few inches of water, and so could be piloted almost anywhere that there might be a trickle of water.

The birch tree is the only one of all the forest varieties which possessed the requisite qualities for the covering of these canoes. Its grain is smooth and hard, it is very light, but tough and resilient; it is impervious to water and to the heat of the sun. Its peculiar layer-bark not only adds to its strength but permits the canoe-builder to shape it down to any desired thickness. The grain of the bark of the birch tree follows the tree's circumference, and not its length as is usual in most trees. This proved a further source of strength when used for canoe building. Altogether, birch bark was an exceedingly wise and far-sighted choice, no doubt arrived at after years of experiment and numerous failures.

**Taking About 10 Trees**  
To build a six-foot canoe, the bark from eight to twelve trees was needed. This bark had to be cut in the springtime, when the sap was running. The woodwork inside, was generally cedar, chosen because of its lightness and strength. Spruce was sometimes used when cedar was unavailable. This woodwork consisted of ribs, ceiling, gunwales, thwart, ribbands, and stem and stern pieces. Pith and roots comprised the other materials necessary and all were obtainable from the surrounding forests. For obvious reasons, no nails were used in the process of birch-bark canoe building.

The bark was generally sewn together carefully with the fibrous roots of the spruce tree pulled out and run to lengths of eight to twelve feet and less than a quarter of an inch in thickness. These lengths of root were split and the core discarded. The lengths were then put into boiling water for the purpose of cleaning, also to make them tough and pliable. This work was done by the women, as also was the application of the pith or gum. The women collected the gum from the spruce and pine trees in the summer evenings.

An ax, a knife and a square, or Indian saw, were the only tools needed in the building of a canoe. The crooked knife was the Indian's handiest instrument, shaped somewhat after the fashion of a farrier's knife and preferably made by the Indian himself from some old metal, and tempered by him to a marvelous degree of perfection.

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beautiful craft, and a good canoe builder held an honored position in the eyes of his fellows, although it was ever a part of the custom of his race that he should be instructed by lip service how it really should be done, by the usual crowd of idlers who gathered about him to watch him work. When the actual building was completed, the canoe underwent a process of pitching, and then took to the waters for her trial trip, in full view of a gathered throng of curious, cheering and jocular spectators.

Thus the Bark Canoe was built in the valley, by the river. In the bosom of the forest. And the forest's life was in it. All the lightness of the birch tree. All the toughness of the cedar. All the larch's supple sinews. And it floated on the river. Like a yellow leaf in autumn. Like a yellow water lily.

In the old days at Moose Factory and other trading posts, there were many valiant canoe men, who had muscles of whipcord and steel and the eyes of a hawk. They sang continually at their work. Some of them could paddle 60 full strokes to the minute, keeping it up for hours each day and for many days and weeks on end. The paddle was generally narrow in the blade, about 3 1/2 inches in width. A fair speed of 45 strokes a minute by a good crew would mean 4 1/2 to 5 miles an hour.

The bowman always set the course for the crew. He had to be an alert, steady man, a first-class paddler and guide, and an expert in the rapids and on treacherous waters. He was equipped with two paddles, the narrow one for ordinary work and a long wide one for quick maneuvering in fast and dangerous waters.

**New Thing in History**  
The birch canoe continued in general use for transport up to the reign of Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company in the vast territory then known as Rupert's Land, 1821 to 1869, who is credited with the introduction of the larger and heavier York boat as a means of transport, although as a matter of fact, a species of York boat was in use at a much earlier period.

The traders and Indians in their birch-bark canoes used to travel in brigades, a brigade numbering some 30 canoes. Large canoes were used for traveling on the Great Lakes, each manned by eight to ten voyageurs, or light-hearted, loving and lovable, gayly bedecked in gaudy shirts, brightly-colored caps with tassels, L'Assommoir sashes and lured gaiters, with their catchy chansons and their echoing and re-echoing through the forests and canyons, rhythm to the dip and rise of their vermilioned paddle blades, have gone; and the birch-bark canoe is no more. The building of that beautiful, bird-like boat has become one of the lost arts. A few canoes are still used by some of the older Indians, in the forest fastnesses far from the white man's habitation, and a few more lie high and dry in our museums and exhibits, relics of a picturesque day that has been crowded out of the canvas by the factory canoe, the motor boat, the harge and the steamer.

**\$100,000 SOUGHT TO AID FLOOD CONTROL PLANS**

CHICAGO (AP)—A national organization to further flood control measures and relief will be established with headquarters here, and in Washington, it was announced by Mayor Thompson, chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago flood control conference which closed here recently.

A meeting of the executive committee of the conference, held at Big Sand Lake, Phelps, Wis., July 2 and 3 drew conclusions which will lead to the establishment of a national working organization, the raising of a fund of \$100,000 for organization work throughout the Mississippi Valley and the continuation of plans drawn in the conference.

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## BIG PAPER PLANT DEAL PROSPERS

Newfoundland Is Satisfied at Purchase by the New York Concern

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 6 (AP)—Walter S. Monroe, Premier of Newfoundland, informed the Legislature that negotiations between the Government and the International Paper Company of New York for the purchase by the latter of the huge paper plant at Corner Brook, on the west coast, are progressing favorably. The Premier said he hoped an agreement would be reached which would be satisfactory to the entire country.

Mr. Monroe said that the Government had received communications from Lord Beaverbrook, British publisher, and from a large Canadian financial corporation intimating that they were interested in the transaction, but there had been no actual negotiations with either. "At present," the Premier said, "the Canadian firm is merely assisting the Government to make better arrangements with interests considered by the Government as the most reliable with which they can deal, namely, the International Paper Company."

"Undoubtedly, if this company purchases the Corner-Brook plant it can provide a ready market for the paper produced here, just as the Harmsworth family and a market in their newspapers in England for the output of their mills at Grand Falls, Central Newfoundland."

Referring to "criticisms" of the proposed sale appearing in the British press, in which the purchasers were described as "foreigners," Mr. Monroe said: "The plan was strongly recommended by the British Government, which seemed to feel that there was no hope of getting any other company interested. If the outcome of present negotiations is satisfactory we wish the international people to feel that they are entering Newfoundland under favorable auspices, that we and they are partners for all time to help the country, that no antagonistic spirit is prevalent, and that the company will be hospitable and friendly treatment, not being regarded as foreigners."

**DAIRY INDUSTRY ACTIVE**

BERKELEY, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—The dairy industry is the most important agricultural activity in the State in actual dollars and cents, according to a report made by G. E. Gordon of the agricultural extension service of the University of California. Mr. Gordon's figures show that dairy products total more than \$130,000,000 annually.

Student Tour: A group of students from Oxford and Cambridge will embark next summer on an 11,800-mile cruise, including a 200-mile trip up the Amazon River.

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UPPER LEFT—Opinogogamah (Potato Chief) in his Birch-Bark Canoe. UPPER RIGHT—A Birch-Bark Canoe Which Displays the Beauty of its Lines. LOWER—Large, Gaudily-Painted Passenger Birch Canoe, Containing a Governor of Rupert's Land on a Tour of Inspection.

## Music of Aboriginal Ceremonies Heard on Phonographic Records

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—Phonographic records of songs at the ceremonies of the native tribes have been obtained by Prof. E. Harold Davies of the Adelaide Conservatorium, who recently undertook an expedition into central Australia.

It is amazing, Professor Davies said, to find in these primitive people, so isolated from the rest of the human family for untold ages, a widespread and varied art of song. Crude it may be at times, but very definitely organized, and practiced in connection with the numerous ceremonial of an elaborate totemic system. The songs throw some light upon the origins of music, making authentic music that has been hitherto speculative. This shows beyond doubt that instinctive human utterance is not confined to speech.

Professor Davies finds that the Australian native has arrived at a knowledge of pitch relations identical with our own system. And this without the aid of any musical instrument, and simply as a matter of expression. The songs themselves show remarkable development of scale analogies. For example, the pentatonic scale, which is characteristic of a good deal of the Scottish folk songs, is of common occurrence. The hexatonic scale, also, and the melodic minor scale, appear in the records taken.

The songs, moreover, Professor Davies found to be extremely well organized, from the point of view of form. The blacks have keen musical susceptibilities, their ability to sing instantly any notes sounded for them, and their appreciation of good music. When gramophone records were put on for them they listened eagerly.

**Tree Experiment:** The Texas forest service is planting 1000 one-year-old seedlings of California giant redwood trees along a state highway, as an experiment.

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## PRESIDENT SEES WEST IN ACTION

He and Mrs. Coolidge Are Warmly Received at Annual Tri-State Round-Up

BELLEFOURCHE, S. D., July 6 (AP)—Wearing his "ten-gallon" hat, President Coolidge came here from the State Game Lodge to attend the Tri-State Round-Up.

Indians, cowboys, cowgirls and all that goes to make up this annual show were of hand when Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge reached the grounds. The trip here was made by special train from Hermosa, the President motoring the 12 miles from the lodge to board the special train at 10:45 a. m. Crowds were on hand at each of the stops made coming here, including Rapid City, Sturgis and Whitehead. The broad-brimmed hat worn by Mr. Coolidge had been given him by citizens of Bellefourche.

Entering the grounds, the President was driven around the half-mile track to the center of the grand stand, where he and his party had seats with Peter Norbeck (R), Senator from South Dakota. Most of the participants were lined up in the field on their mounts and with them was the Black Horse Troop of cavalry from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The crowd filled the park stands and lined the route from the station and gave the President and Mrs. Coolidge a rousing reception and then cheered the announcer, who called forth the famous Deadwood stagecoach, which led a parade about the track. The banners of all western states were carried by the various cowboys. Indians in full headdress and war paint were there, too.

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## Baseball Displacing Bull Ring as Favorite Pastime in Mexico

People Taking to American Game More and More Every Year and Government Promotes Interest by Subsidizing Some Teams

WASHINGTON—The baseball diamond is slowly displacing the bull ring in Mexico. Visitors recently returned from Mexico report that the great American game of baseball has been taken up in every part of the country. "Backlot" teams, organized on an amateur basis, hold regular games in almost every city and town. Although the game has not yet achieved the highly organized "commercial" status of baseball in the United States, it is even more thoroughly the pastime of the people, and a large crop of future "Babe Ruths" and "Ty Cobbs" are being developed among the boys of Mexico, according to American baseball enthusiasts.

**Government Subsidizes Teams**

The Mexican Government attaches so much importance to the benefits of amateur athletics in developing the youth of the Nation that it has even "subsidized" some of the teams, and spends considerable sums annually in outfitting the amateur players. There are more than 60 baseball teams in Mexico City alone, holding regular games throughout the season, and drawing large crowds. The average Mexican boy wants to take part in the games instead of watching from the grandstand. This has caused the number of municipal teams throughout Mexico to grow rapidly in the last few years. Mexico traces its enthusiasm for baseball directly to the United States, and to the interest taken by some of the most famous players in American baseball history in popularizing the game throughout Mexico. Baseball was introduced into Mexico about 60 years ago, by American workers in an isolated mining camp, who organized a team to stage regular games in their idle hours. Mexican boys gathered to watch, and finally organized a team of their own.

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# Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## COUNCIL FAVORS METHODS TO AID EMPIRE'S UNITY

Report of Colonial Conference Shows Plans for Imperial Efficiency

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON — An agricultural research service capable of covering the farming problems of all the British colonial dependencies is expected to be one of the chief items of discussion at the forthcoming Imperial Agricultural Research Conference which will be held in London in October.

According to a resolution passed at the Colonial Office Conference last May, the cost of creating and maintaining the new headquarters organization is put approximately at £175,000 a year.

Other matters discussed at the colonial conference, the proceedings of which have just been published, include a question of establishing better liaison in administrative and other matters not only with the Colonial Office in London, but between the various colonies themselves. Exchanges are to be arranged giving civil servants in London extended tours of duty in the colonies or vice versa, and between the individual colonies.

### Recruiting for Colonial Service

Changes are also to be introduced in the methods of recruitment for the various colonial services. There has been an increase of 60 per cent in the requirements of the colonies in personnel since the war, but owing in part to the low scale of pay and lack of prospects, it has been found difficult to attract enough candidates of the right type. In future, it is intended to give selected applicants an extended course of training at Oxford or Cambridge and to try to ascertain probable staff requirements at least five years in advance so as to insure regularity of supply.

Regarding mechanical traction a permanent council is proposed to investigate the matter, particularly with a view to the requirements of undeveloped tropical territories.

Since the tropical forests consist mainly of hard woods, the problem of selecting those varieties which could serve as substitutes for soft woods is to be undertaken. The quinquennial Imperial Forestry Conference will be held at Melbourne in 1928, when this and other points are to be thoroughly investigated. Meanwhile the Colonial Conference emphasized the necessity of further research work in forestry—in particular such subjects as forest engineering, the relations of forests to water supply and the protection of hill slopes from erosion.

### Surveys by Air

Civil air development in the colonies was advocated by the conference, especially in connection with forest surveys, forest fire prevention, and as a means of keeping in touch with outlying districts where land and water communications were long or difficult. Thus in the interior of undeveloped territories, like British Guiana and British Honduras, journeys "at present requiring many hours to accomplish could be performed by airplane in as many minutes."

Special attention is to be given to the preparation of landing grounds. It was, however, decided that, as regards aerial surveys, while the speed was very much faster than ground surveying, "the cost of the former method, including the expense of the initial ground control and final mapping was seldom less except for very large areas. The only fully developed application of air survey had so far been in rather flat country. . . . The height of the hills should not be more than 10 per cent of the height at which the airplane flies." On the other hand, it was suggested that airplanes might advantageously be used in locating oyster beds in the Ceylon pearl fisheries area.

Uses for Wireless  
With regard to wireless, the colonies are to investigate the possibility of instituting local radio-casting services "as a contribution toward the amenities of life in isolated communities." This, it was stated, has already been done at Colombo, Ceylon, and satisfactory reception has been recorded as far away as the Himalayas, Burma and the Malay States.

As to films, the conference decided that "wherever practicable, legislation should be introduced in the various colonies to prohibit blind booking and to limit advance booking, further to require every renter to take a minimum proportion of British films and every exhibitor to show a minimum proportion in his theater." On the lines of the British legislation on this subject. The term "British film" as defined in this bill has an "Empire-wide meaning," it was emphasized. The British film industry is to be encouraged to "improve its distributing organization

in the colonies," and steps are to be taken "to insure that no displays unsuitable for, or offensive to, people of native races are permitted."

### Legislative Procedure

The conference also investigated the question of procedure in colonial legislatures, concluding that, "although the substitution as president of a freely elected speaker might be possible at some future date, it was essential in present circumstances that the Governor should retain his position as president and continue to participate in the proceedings of the Legislative Council."

The greater use of ceremonial was urged, and "the use of a regal emblem in the shape of a mace, and the opening of proceedings with prayers" would, it was thought, "help to increase the prestige of the various assemblies."

The conference expressed its gratification at the success of its inaugural meeting and hoped "that the present conference would be only the first of a series of similar conferences, which could most conveniently be held at intervals of not more than three years."

The next conference, therefore, is likely to be in 1930, probably a few months after the next imperial conference which is expected to be called for the fall of 1929.

## WELL-ORDERED HOSPITALITY IS SWITZERLAND'S BIG ASSET

Cooperation in Providing Convenience and Comfort of Visitors Has Made the Alpine Country One of the Most Attractive of the World's Pleasure-Grounds

BERNE (Special Correspondence)

The development of facilities for travel in Switzerland, from the time of the first known trails over the Simplon Pass more than six centuries ago to the present electrified railways, constitutes a real romance of industrialism, a story of useful and unparallelled mechanical progress.

It is often declared that Switzerland's principal industry is the "tourist trade." But the average Swiss will insist that his little country endured and was happy long before the tourist appeared in numbers great enough to be of any profit to the land.

However, the time has now arrived when the entertainment of hundreds of thousands of visitors engages the attention of a large proportion of the inhabitants. To please these visitors

in order that their return year after year may be assured thus becomes an object to the majority of the Swiss people. That object they have attained in such measure that the visitor to Switzerland returns with the feeling of home-coming, being certain of hospitality and uniformly fair treatment in the matter of charges.

### A Great Pleasure-Ground

Here in Switzerland men have devised means by which people may travel in comfort, cleanliness and safety. From the mail coach with its drag-chains which crossed the Simplon in 1640, to the mighty tunnel with its electric trains which pierces the mountain today, is a long period in the development of travel, but it marks the gradual advance of Switzerland into the first

place among the pleasure-grounds of the world.

When Rudolf, in 1273, was the head of the first Swiss Empire, there was a foot-trail over the Simplon. Years later when, in 1401, Adam de Uak sought to cross the Alps on a pilgrimage to Rome, he had himself carried blindfolded over the Gotthard Pass, partly because he would not gaze upon the awesome aspects of nature there revealed.

### Benvenuto Cellini's Journey

Later two German emissaries to Rome, Kaiser and Konig, traversed the Gotthard, accompanied by an entire regiment of soldiers. Not long after this no less a person than Benvenuto Cellini visited the Gotthard and neighboring peaks, protected by a coat of armor as well as a large bodyguard of soldiers. The ascent of these peaks, which did not begin in earnest, however, until late in the eighteenth century, was really the first stage in Swiss mountain travel, for it indicated little by little the possibility of roads and later of railways through, over and around.

When, in 1786, Jacques Balmat, a chamois hunter of Chamoni, and a companion made the initial ascent of Mt. Blanc he revealed the possibility, long since realized, of a world-known mountain railway there. The Jungfrau, to whose summit today an even more wonderful railway almost attains, was first ascended in 1811, and Monte Rosa, highest of the Alpine peaks, in 1855. The Matterhorn now made comparatively easy by well-marked trails, assisting wire ropes and huts, took a high toll from its first assistants, but it was accomplished many times soon afterward, while Miss Annie Peck of Providence, R. I., one of the pioneer woman Alpinists, climbed it in 1903.

### Earliest Alpine Highway

The earliest of the Alpine highways was that over the Simplon. In 1640, the route between Berne and Sion and the primitive coach being equipped with heavy drag-chains to check its descent on the precipitous southern slopes. For two centuries, until the building of a similar highway over the Gotthard Pass, the Simplon route was the only coach route from Switzerland into Italy. Half a century before, however, an adventurous Englishman named Greville had achieved the considerable feat of driving a coach and pair over the Gotthard, along the rough mule trail which was then the only path. The first really safe and serviceable highway across the Alps was that built by Napoleon in 1805.

In 1843 there was adopted the uniform hotel tariff which still maintains, and which guards the visitor to Switzerland against overcharges. By 1880 the number of hotels and pensions in Switzerland had increased to 1000, but today there are more than 4000 with an invested capital of well over 300,000,000 francs. Many of the hotels are world famous and unsurpassed as to service, while it is a boast of the Swiss hotel keepers that not a place of entertainment in Switzerland, however unpretentious, is otherwise than clean, well served and comfortable. Yet the Switzerland of today is full of penitents, the country and home of specialists in all matters.

### Portugal's Need of Experts

The Portuguese Minister gave as his opinion that the economic recovery of Portugal can only be brought about by experts of some other nationality, American by preference. Their points of view could be modified and adapted by Portuguese committees appointed for this end. "Only foreigners can justly appreciate the situation, from an outside point of view," he said. "This action on the part of the Portuguese Government would prove to the world that Portugal was going to make a fresh start, and it would facilitate financial operations and foreign loans. It was thus that Poland and Hungary restored their finances."

### Count de Alte Advises People to Go to Colonies Rather Than America

LISBON (Special Correspondence)—Senhor Antonio Ferros, the Portuguese writer and playwright, is now in the United States visiting the large Portuguese settlements of whose activities, progress and general life little is known in Portugal. Among the interesting reports he has sent back to Portugal is that of an interview with Conde Alte, who has occupied the post of Portuguese Minister at Washington for over 30 years. The Minister said that the immigration law, with its reduced annual permission for about 400 emigrants, naturally affects the development of the Portuguese colonies in America. "The Portuguese should be sent to their own possessions, especially in Africa," he declared. "In the United States the settlers soon naturalize themselves; their children frequent American schools, their mother tongue is soon forgotten and after two or three generations Portugal has become a remote memory."

"In former times the United States wrapped in their flag all strangers who asked their aid and dug their soil. In spite of this, the successive hundreds of Portuguese who came from the Azores kept the memory of Portugal green. The immigration laws changed all that. In 20 years Portugal will be almost forgotten by the people who settled and prospered in America."

### Colonists Needed for Africa

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He further assured Senhor Ferros that an American expert on emigration questions, if commissioned, would devise means to people in less than five years "the deserted Portuguese colonies." "No one will take them from us if they are properly colonized; but it is a pressing question and our only defense is to do so. If there is no one in Portugal who knows how to resolve the emigration problem, let them apply to America, the country and home of specialists in all matters."

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He further assured Senhor Ferros that an American expert on emigration questions, if commissioned, would devise means to people in less than five years "the deserted Portuguese colonies." "No one will take them from us if they are properly colonized; but it is a pressing question and our only defense is to do so. If there is no one in Portugal who knows how to resolve the emigration problem, let them apply to America, the country and home of specialists in all matters."

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Burke in High Relief

Edmund Burke, by Bertram Newman.  
London: G. Bell, 7s. 6d. net.

**A**SCHOLARLY and well-written life of so great an orator, author and statesman as Edmund Burke is always to be welcomed and Bertram Newman's book justifies this description.

There were three events in British history in which Burke played an especially prominent part. One was that of the American War of Independence. In this Burke appeared as a powerful advocate for negotiation as opposed to force. Speaking on April 19, 1774, he used the memorable words:

"Again and again revert to your own principles, seek peace and ensure it—leave America, if she has taxable matter in her, to tax herself. I am not here going into the distinction of rights, not attempting to mark their boundaries. I do not enter into these metaphysical distinctions; I hate the very sound of them."

Mr. Newman says of Burke, "He saw the English revenue officers about their hated task in Boston harbor; he saw the sharp-faced lawyers arguing in the American provincial assemblies, and as it were, the best part of the British Empire slipping away for the sake of a formula."

#### Demanding Peace

When news of the Boston resistance reached England, Burke made a great speech in Parliament. The first part of it Mr. Newman describes as a close and vigorous argument as to the expediency of repealing the tea duty; the second part was a history of the whole subject of American taxation from 1766 to 1774 in which Burke assumed the right and the expediency of the trade laws as a matter of course. On the other hand he declared that peace must be secured.

A little later we find him amplifying this demand. "The proposition," Burke said, "is peace. Not peace through the medium of war; not peace to be hunted through the labyrinth of intricate and endless negotiation; not peace to arise out of universal discord, fomented from principle in all parts of the Empire; not peace to depend on the juridical determination of perplexing questions; or the precise marking the shadowy boundaries of a complex government. It is simply peace; simple in its natural course and in its ordinary haunts. It is peace sought in the spirit of peace and laid in principles purely pacific."

Burke, however, was ahead of his time. George III had British public opinion behind him. The argument prevailed that since the people of Britain paid heavy taxes levied by Parliament, Americans ought to be compelled to do the same, irrespective of whether or not they had a voice in the making of the laws. Even Burke's declaration—"Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom, and a great Empire and little minds go ill together"—passed by unheeded.

#### The War With France

Burke's part in the political struggle which followed the French Revolution was a different one. He was as ardent for war with France as, in the American case, he had been urgent for peace. He demanded a crusade against the Jacobins to save the established order of Europe. "His apprehension of the possible effect of the revolution on his own country," Mr. Newman says, "was no doubt as unreasonably exaggerated as was Pitt's translation of them into practical effect. Nevertheless, they represented the end of the English day. Eventually war was declared, not cater-

## Carlyle at His Zenith

Carlyle at his Zenith, by David Alec Wilson. London: Kegan Paul, 15s. net.

**M**R. DAVID WILSON'S life of Carlyle will eventually fill six volumes, of which the latest is the fourth. It is therefore a big book and, more than that, it is something very like a great one. There may be no essential connection between bigness and greatness in literature—there are plenty of small masterpieces—but the fact remains that most of the really great books, whether imaginative or historical, are also long ones. He who takes human nature for his theme needs a good deal of space.

Mr. Wilson's theme is human nature in one of its most remarkable manifestations. In reading his pages one is impressed anew with the extraordinary quality of Carlyle's character. He had his limitations both as a thinker and as writer, which recent events and recent legends have combined to emphasize, but for sheer force of character he outtopped his fellows in an age which was rich in eminence.

During the years of which Mr. Wilson treats in his new volume, 1848 to 1853, that character was in full vigor. Carlyle was "at his zenith." All his most important books, except "Frederick," had been written, and his fame was established and cosmopolitan. It was a privilege to meet and even to be snubbed by him. Historically they were fateful years, years of revolution in Europe and unrest in England, out of which anything might come. Carlyle watched events with a keen eye and, having no big work on hand, plunged into journalism. He wrote his "Latter-Day Pamphlets," trenchant jeremiads against things as they were and seemed likely to become, pungent attacks alike on privilege and on democracy. He was still looking for his government by heroes, though giving no clear direction as to where they were to be found. He was as contemptuous of Lord John Russell, Prime Minister throughout this period, as was Disraeli, but, unlike Disraeli, thought he saw a potential saving of society in Sir Robert Peel.

He journeyed a good deal at this time, to Ireland, in the company of Gavan Duffy, the Young Ireland rebel who was to become a colonial premier; to Wales and Scotland, to France and later to Germany in search of material for his huge bio-

graphically, as Burke would have liked, to support freedom of opinion in Europe against the "armed doctrine" of France, but in Mr. Newman's words, "to protect Holland and Belgium from French aggression, and to prevent Antwerp from becoming a base for the French fleet." It may be "easy" not to condemn Burke's point of view, but Mr. Newman is able to quote high authority for the assertion that in 1792 agitation and excitement were such as to make the counsel of moderation, for which Fox stood in opposition to Burke, exceedingly difficult if not impossible of acceptance.

"It will be a very short war," said Pitt, whose policy Burke supported, "and certainly over in one or two campaigns."

"No air," replied Burke, "it will be a long war, and a dangerous war, but it must be undertaken."

Burke proved right as to the nature of the conflict on which he helped to induce England to embark, for it lasted intermittently from 1793 to 1814 and involved a burden of national debt that could never afterward be removed.

**The Hastings Trial**  
A third national event in which Burke took a leading part was the trial in the House of Lords of Warren Hastings, the famous Governor-General of India, who was charged with speculation. In this Burke appeared in the odious rôle of chief promoter of accusations which he failed to establish though he pressed them remorselessly throughout a trial which lasted seven years and two months. In the end Warren Hastings was acquitted but was left a ruined man owing to the heaviness of the costs involved.

Mr. Newman finds excuses for Burke. "Our sympathies," he says, "go out readily, perhaps in the circumstances too readily to the man of action as against the man of words. We feel it almost intolerable that a man such as Hastings should have been subjected to an ordeal so far in excess, as it now appears, of any shortcomings with which he may fairly be charged. But in justice to the less appealing figure of the accuser, we must remember certain facts. That many besides Burke considered there to be a prima facie case against Hastings; nor was Burke speaking for himself, or even for his party, but for the Commons of England. That the trial should have been so prolonged as to have been exceedingly unjust in its in-

## Remaining Roumanian

Remains of the Roumanian on the Black Sea, by Charles Upson Clark. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50.

**I**F AN imperialist policy prevails in Moscow, recovery of Bessarabia must be a cardinal aim of Soviet effort. It behooves us, then, to come to know the diverse elements of the Bessarabian problem, if we are to follow with intelligence the course of events in contemporary Europe."

This is the author's reason for the present survey of a land which to most people is only a name, and which would also indicate the importance of the book—provided it prove to be an adequate and competent analysis of its problem. That it will have these qualities we might expect from a former director of the School of Classical Studies at Rome and a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. That it will be also readable and supported by narrative of significant personal experience we may

assume if we have read Dr. Clark's recent and now standard volume, "Greater Roumania." And both expectations are fulfilled by even a brief glance through these pages. "I have driven out from a Bessarabian city, largely Jewish and Roumanian; within an hour listened to a French Protestant minister address his flock, descendants of Swiss settlers; in another hour discussed crop prospects with Germans; then stopped in a village partly Bulgarian, partly Russian; and then attended the laying of the corner stone of a school in a purely Russian village."

Thus, in a graphic sentence, is epitomized the bewildering racial problem. Still more important internationally is the strategic location of the country, controlling the lower course of the Danube and the Dniester (which form its boundaries) all the way to the Black Sea and so lying directly in the path of Russia's ambitions for an outlet through the Dardanelles.

Dr. Clark traces the history of this land since the time when the Latin language established itself in the early days of the Roman Empire and he shows how the persistence of that tongue to the present hour has defied the invasions of Vandals, Huns and Goths and the later occupation of Turks, Poles, Hungarians, Austrians and Russians. Controlled at various times in kaleidoscopic succession by these different powers, victims of incredible oppressions, these sturdy folk have remained essentially Roumanian, and since the war, although they are claimed by the Soviet Government as Russian subjects, they appear at last to be finding their true destiny under the progressive and enlightened Roumanian administration.

For all this background and picture of present-day conditions—more than half of the volume is devoted to the swiftly changing developments since the war—Dr. Clark ransacked the documents listed in his valuable bibliography, that we should see this battleground of the centuries in its true perspective, uncensored by propaganda. Few scholars in America at least could handle the sources in their original languages; and few could have produced so simple and human a story. It is a book which students of international affairs, particularly in the Balkans, must know and one which readers of "Greater Roumania" will not want to miss.

## Norsemen of Dakota

Glaciers in the Earth, by O. E. Rølvaag. New York: Harper & Bros. \$3.50.

**A**T FIRST thought it appears hard to judge strictly on its own merit any novel that comes so surrounded by unusual circumstances as does Rølvaag's "Glaciers in the Earth." There is so much new value in the fact that this, an American novel, was first written in Norwegian and published in Norway, and is now translated into English by the author, who has lived for 30 years in America and teaches in a Minnesota college, that a reader's first interest is in the writer rather than in what he has written.

Ole Edvard Rølvaag (last name pronounced with "o" as in world and "aag" like the first syllable of anger) was born 51 years ago just south of the place where the Arctic Circle cuts into the coast of Norway. His people were seafaring and at 15

family to, but he is able to find joy in life at the same time. Rough, swashbuckling, noisy, a little coarse, resourceful and elastic, he is a true pioneer, and his vision of the future never forsakes him.

**Prospered Little by Little**  
Beret is quite different. She loves ordered ways, kitchen floors to be washed on Sabbath eve, chests and drawers in which to put things away in seemliness, decent manners and speech for her children. She loves birds, of which there were none in those early years in Dakota, she loves the sheltering trees and enfolded mountains of her native land, anything but this unbroken flatness, "where there was no place to hide."

By means of hard work and long-headedness the settlers prospered little by little. There were some dreadful seasons, long inert winters when there was nothing to do but to hang on. The strongest survived, they built great barns and frame houses. Per Hansa took up one quarter section after another. He was the chief man of his community. But Beret never became adjusted to that place. In her nostalgia and her struggle to endure a life of life to which she was not suited, she could

not keep her balance. In the tragic ending it is Per Hansa, the true pioneer, who has to pay the final price of his wife's maladjustment. With clear vision and sympathy Rølvaag has given us the point of view of both Per Hansa and Beret. No one can help grieving for Beret, at the same time recognizing in Per Hansa precisely the man for the job of breaking new country.

The author makes small use of the technique of climax, and tells his tale straight on, without reducing greater and lesser details to their true relation. Sometimes he manages his material naively, but there is never any question about his grasp of it, his acquaintance with it. He knows the prairie; he has talked much with the old-timers. Nor is there any question about his ability to portray characters. Per Hansa and Beret, Hans Olsa and his gentle Sörine, the consequential Tønseten and his capable Kjersti, the children and even the animals seem real—as perhaps they are.

The book recalls Johan Bojer's "Emigrants." Rølvaag and Bojer are friends, and Bojer has encouraged Rølvaag in his work. The essential difference between "The Emigrants" and "Glaciers in the Earth" is this, that Bojer writes from the viewpoint of Norway, Rølvaag from that of America. It is the difference between "emigrants" and "immigrants."

They have discussed lightly of politics and the state of the nation, of newspapers and sport, of the American home, business and fashion, of the arts, motion pictures and getting-rich-quick, of the North Pole and Americans who go abroad. The contributors have summarized clearly and often they have deduced convincingly. Sometimes they have dared to be definitive; but in only two instances have they dared not to try to be gay. The two instances are Mr. Samuel Chotimoff discussing on music and Mr. Clarence Darrow on the "crime wave"; perhaps they both see nothing to be gay about in their respective topics.

The sauce piquante supplied by the majority of the contributors is doubtless a concession to the taste of the American public and a means of sharpening its appetite for what is really substantial fact. The ambition of the editor and publishers has been to provide readers of the next decade as well as those of the present with the proper lights and shadows of the year 1926-27. So far as the present is concerned, the object is sufficiently well attained. The next decade must decide for itself.

The writers chosen for this double task of providing information and entertainment are aided by the illustrations, which have been selected by Mr. Overton from the cartoons of the year.

A review of a review means stripping a subject to the bones, and it is therefore only with the hope of showing the content rather than reproducing the effect of the book that one instance Herbert Asbury's opinion that the leading newspapers manifest a hopeful tendency toward restraint and a revolt against the former tendency to "jazz up" the news; or Mark Sullivan's belief that the politics of 1926 did not make America's material prosperity but was made by it; or Elmer Davis's warning that America is engaged full in the future, buying with her own surplus products from herself, using them up herself and leaving the bill for posterity.

Muriel Draper, writing on art, is the most revolutionary of all the contributors and moves in an atmosphere outside the range of most readers.

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## 1926-27 in Gay Review

Mirrors of the Year, edited by Grant Overton. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$4.

**T**HE tone of the review of 1926-27, published by Stokes & Co. and edited by Grant Overton, is one of gaiety, deliberately, even determinedly maintained. Mr. Overton, appointed overseer of the task of reviewing the "outstanding figures," and even of the "past year," summoned wise men and women in each field, and told each to write the kind of account he would like for his own information and entertainment. "None of us have wished to be dull," says Mr. Overton. In fact, none of them.

They have discussed lightly of politics and the state of the nation, of newspapers and sport, of the American home, business and fashion, of the arts, motion pictures and getting-rich-quick, of the North Pole and Americans who go abroad. The contributors have summarized clearly and often they have deduced convincingly. Sometimes they have dared to be definitive; but in only two instances have they dared not to try to be gay. The two instances are Mr. Samuel Chotimoff discussing on music and Mr. Clarence Darrow on the "crime wave"; perhaps they both see nothing to be gay about in their respective topics.

The sauce piquante supplied by the majority of the contributors is doubtless a concession to the taste of the American public and a means of sharpening its appetite for what is really substantial fact. The ambition of the editor and publishers has been to provide readers of the next decade as well as those of the present with the proper lights and shadows of the year 1926-27. So far as the present is concerned, the object is sufficiently well attained. The next decade must decide for itself.

The writers chosen for this double task of providing information and entertainment are aided by the illustrations, which have been selected by Mr. Overton from the cartoons of the year.

A review of a review means stripping a subject to the bones, and it is therefore only with the hope of showing the content rather than reproducing the effect of the book that one instance Herbert Asbury's opinion that the leading newspapers manifest a hopeful tendency toward restraint and a revolt against the former tendency to "jazz up" the news; or Mark Sullivan's belief that the politics of 1926 did not make America's material prosperity but was made by it; or Elmer Davis's warning that America is engaged full in the future, buying with her own surplus products from herself, using them up herself and leaving the bill for posterity.

Muriel Draper, writing on art, is the most revolutionary of all the contributors and moves in an atmosphere outside the range of most readers.

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## A Mosaic From a Mosaic

Amy Lowell—A Mosaic, by George H. Lowell. New York: William Edwin Rudge. Limited edition. \$4.

**M**R. SARGENT, who is the "Bibliographer" of the Boston Evening Transcript, has sought to interpret Amy Lowell by means of her own words. He has selected from her "Life of Keats" Miss Lowell's expressions of personal opinion about poetry, art, literature, age, youth, love and human life. The passages chosen are those with which Miss Lowell broke the narrative of her biography, her generalizations or asides, which seem to convey her own opinions regardless of their direct relation to the subject of Keats's life. Mr. Sargent has not overstepped the bounds of probability in constructing out of these expressions a mosaic which he calls an autobiographical revelation of Amy Lowell.



## THE HOME FORUM

A Victorian Children's Classic—  
Juliana Horatia Ewing

ONE evening a company of friends were sitting around the fireplace of a professorial home in an English university town talking about books, when one of them, a successful business man as well as an authority on many literary matters, emboldened no doubt by the spirit of joy and simplicity that seemed to envelop the little household and its guests, laughingly confessed that Juliana Horatia Ewing, the beloved author of Victorian childhood, was still in his estimation a writer to be returned to over and over again with pleasure.

Whereupon for a few minutes, memories were delightfully revived of Jackanapes and his visit to the Fair on the Goose Green, of Mary and her meadow with its cowslips and oxlips and wonderful hose-in-hose and of Jan, the child of the windmill, with his miller's thumb.

Thus a stone was cast as it were into the waters of thought; for later in the evening, still happy over reminiscences of Mrs. Ewing's stories, I fell to thinking it would not be delightful to let that wave of innocent pleasure which had touched our thoughts ripple outward by means of pen and paper and all the other agencies that go to making a newspaper.

Two points of view are possible in studying Mrs. Ewing's art; the retrospective and the purely critical. Both are provocative of thought. To me, that delicious romance of child life, "A Fair for a Farthing," brings back the memory of quiet lodgings on a wild October afternoon, with the sea rolling sullenly without; a tempestuous wind raging around our chimney tops and swooping down the deserted streets of the little gray town; streets which, if anybody were bold enough to venture out upon them, would have been found given up to the cataracts of rain that streamed down them and to the mist that drifted in fussy companies around and about them, clinging to the mountain side, with each road climbed at last. In such a setting, safe and contented indoors, I see myself sitting beside my mother's chair, absorbed in the perusal of this precious story.

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## Parrots

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The macaws tumble about on their  
perches,  
They scream a jumble of raucous  
harshness  
And whet their beaks,  
Looking like fierce paintings of them-  
selves,  
Crude and conspicuous.  
With cries and color  
They strike a note of insistent  
decorative.  
Everyone must see them, everyone,  
And everyone does.  
Blue and yellow, blue and red,  
Red and green,  
They bring to hand Capricorn.

Here at the garden's edge,  
In a quiet place,  
Opal sits tranquilly  
On her high perch,  
Her feathers pale, bluish, pinkish,  
Opalescent  
She has a conviction  
That everyone is named Polly,  
And thus addresses those few  
Who stop to love her mildness.  
"Jo, Polly! Jo, Polly!"  
She says in a soft little voice,  
Over and over.  
Cordially, gently, kindly.  
She is in mode  
Child of a temperate zone.  
In her most extreme moment  
She merely hangs from her perch  
And flutters her wings.  
But when the sun sinks  
She shivers.  
Delicately recalling Africa.

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

## The Calm of the Desert

Early dawn on the desert is a  
time of delightful coolness and ex-  
hilaration. The few birds of the  
arid land begin their chorus at the  
pearl gray tinting in the east, and  
their music rings from every clump  
of cactus, and ceases only when  
the morning sun casts such hot rays  
that they are obliged to seek the  
shade of a distant boulder or the dim  
shadows of the canyons.

The sunrise is always a pageantry,  
a dazzling display of brilliant colors:  
The amber and drab of the desert is  
illuminated with gold, amber, deep  
yellow, crimson, and the fiery glow-  
ing red. Swiftly the brilliant dis-  
play passes, and the sun, like a great  
ball of molten gold sends down his  
lustrous beams upon an austere land.  
A calmness and a complacency fol-  
low. The mountains stand forth in  
the clearest of blue and every gorge  
and depression is filled with a vast  
sublimity. The stunted shrubbery  
and twisted cactus stand out like  
brown etchings against a dazzling  
sky with a lacy foreground.

Subdued colors glow in rich reds  
along the distant buttes at the des-  
ert's edge, and every dry lake, crater,  
knob, and sand-dune scintillates in  
changing rose and gold. The land  
scape glazes at times in different  
areas as if nature was using a  
powerful searchlight. Here and  
there hillocks glow gently to give  
forth a sort of poetical joy.

The sky becomes a deeper blue as  
the day advances, and the whole land  
is filled with calm. A hawk wheels  
far aloft in wide concentric circles,  
pausing at times to balance almost  
motionless in midair. Only the thin  
notes of birds are heard, faint and  
far away, and the whistling  
noises of the desert cricket and  
clouds pierce the vast quiet land.

The noisy bird songs of early morn-  
ing cease; only the cactus wren  
chirps; and the peacefulness of the  
peaceful solitude of the desert is  
restored.

There is no distinct marking of  
the seasons in the desert lands; no  
brilliant frost-touched colors of au-  
tumn; no long sleep of winter; no  
gawakening of spring; just long,  
calm warm days of mystical tender-  
ness, rustling the dry stalks of the  
yucca and swaying the serene clumps  
of grass, and the desert in a vast  
dimness seems to relax under the  
tender radiance of the starlit night.

## Sea Cinquains

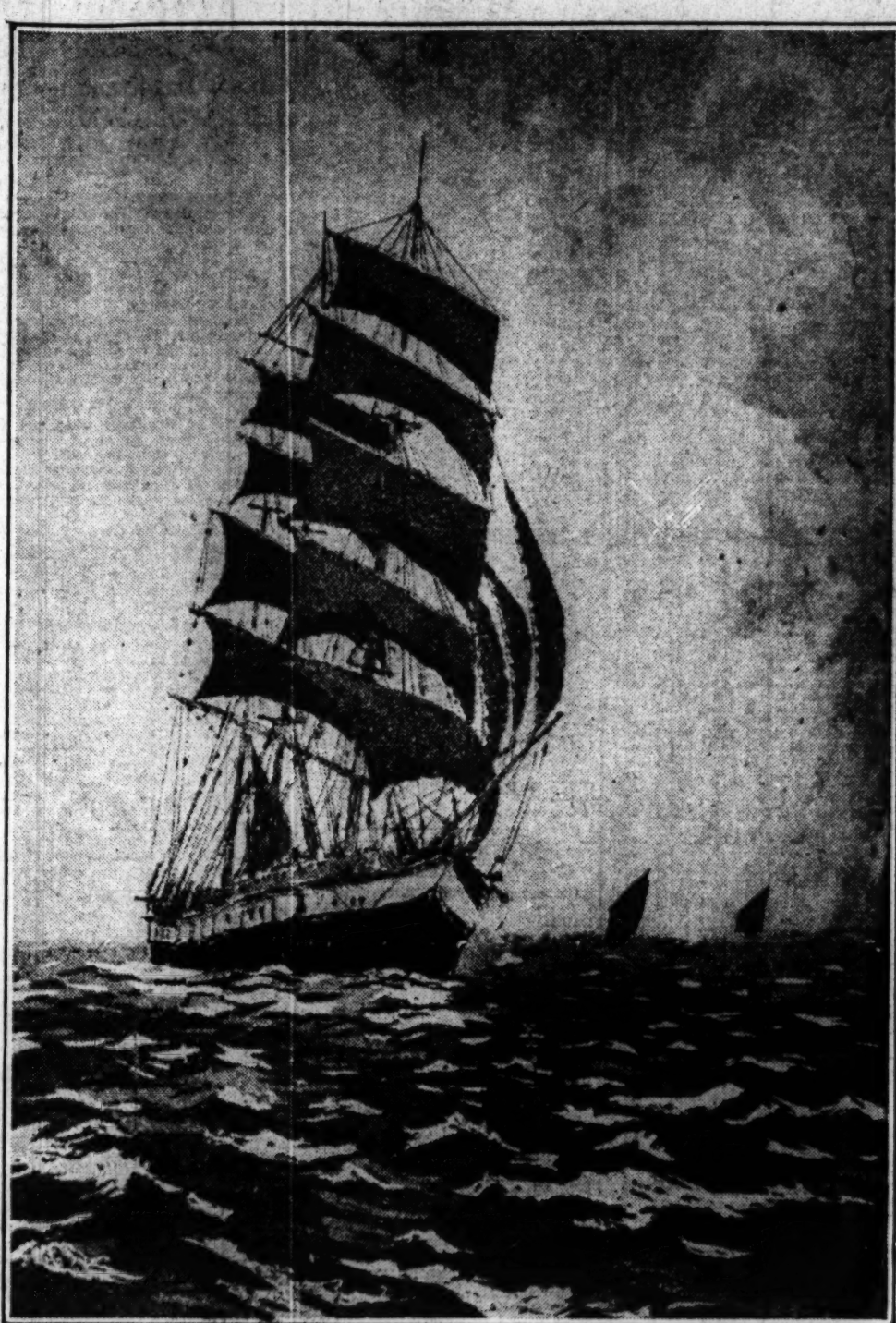
Silver  
Are the waters,  
And silver the sky with  
Silver sea gulls swiftly flying  
Over.

Today  
The sea is green  
As a curving valley  
Of windswept trees seen from a high  
Hilltop.

Sundown  
The sun  
Of golden fire  
Slants on the quiet sea  
And makes a golden pathway to  
The sky.

At Night  
The wind  
Sways the water  
Into little black cups  
That hold the luster diamonds of  
The moon.

—SYLVIA RATEMAN, in "Branches to  
the Sky."



Under Canvas: Froth a Colored Etching by Hans Figura.

A YOUNG Viennese artist about  
whom more and more persons  
are speaking is Hans Figura.

His realm is the colored etching. He  
has developed this form of art ex-  
pression in a strikingly individual  
way. His color has the mobility of  
oil, and there is never a suggestion  
of any stiff etching. He is a delicate,  
unobtrusive, skillful worker, bring-  
ing to the field of colored etching a  
sense of unusual freedom in the use  
of his tools and in the application of  
his colors.

Figura's etchings have also the  
lightness of water colors. The etched  
part of the picture is the framework  
only of his subject. After that the  
picture assumes all the virility of a  
painting. "Under Canvas," repro-  
duced here from a print selected spe-  
cially for The Christian Science  
Monitor, and only recently made,  
shows Figura in one of his most de-  
lightful moods. The mountains,  
where the snow is blue and golden,  
and the sea where there are ships,  
are the artist's favorite subjects. An  
etched design of refined clearness  
and delicate color is the artist's  
sympathetically applied colors are  
Figura's means of supplying Vienna  
with prints which are steadily be-  
coming more popular.

## The Days of the Rush

Light

Miss Jekyll, in her "Old West Sur-  
vey," says that we can hardly  
"realize the troubles and difficulties  
in the way of procuring and main-  
taining artificial light for the long  
dark mornings and evenings of half  
the year, that prevailed among cot-  
tage folk not a hundred years ago.  
Till well into the third or fourth  
decade of the nineteenth century  
many laboring families could af-  
ford nothing better than a rush-  
light that they made at home, and  
these, excepting the freighting, had  
been their one means of lighting all  
the preceding generations."

In the summer time the children  
were sent into the marshy ground  
to gather the rushes, which were  
then at their full growth. The tough  
skin was peeled off, leaving the pith  
within, which was dried, the rushes  
being hung in bunches either out of  
doors or in the fireplace. Then all  
the fat that could possibly be spared  
was gathered, and melted down in  
grease-pans, which were pointed at  
each end and stood on three short  
feet among the ashes, which kept  
the grease melted. Eight or ten  
rushes at a time were drawn through  
this grease and then put aside to dry.  
The rushes were grasped in finger  
holders which held them upright be-  
tween two jaws, and when the paper  
was new and long, a bit of paper  
was laid on the table to prevent  
the grease from spreading. Many  
were the devices practised by the  
cottagers to make holders steady,  
the most common being to insert the  
holder, which was of the nature of a  
bit of iron bar with jaws at the top,  
into a heavy block of wood.

"Two pins crossed would put out  
a rushlight, and often cottagers go-  
ing to bed—their undressing did not  
take long—would lay a lighted rush-  
light on the edge of an oak chest  
or chest of drawers, leaving an inch  
of light over the edge. It would burn  
up to the oak and then go out. The  
edges of old furniture are often  
found burnt into shallow grooves  
from this practice."

—"Old Pewter,"  
Brass, Copper and Sheffield Plate,"  
by N. HUDSON MOORE.

## Skriptens løfter

Oversættelse af den engelske artikel i Kristelig Videnskab som findes på denne side

A POSTELEN Paulus gir oss i sitt  
brev til romerne en fast  
forsikring om at "Alle ting  
tjener den til gode som elsker Gud."  
Denne forskikring kan praktisk talt  
gjælde alle løfter som gives i Skrif-  
ten, idet deres opfyldelse afhænger av  
en eller annen rettidig handling  
av oss selv. Hvis der derfor er et ønske  
om å gjøre den vidunderlige erfaring  
til vår, at alle ting tjener til gode,  
må vi begynne med å lære å adlyde  
det første og største bud i loven, som  
Moses gav sine efterfølgere, og som  
Jesus senere gav sin tilslutning til:  
"Hør, Israel! Herren, vår Gud,  
Herren er een;" og: "Du skal elske  
Herren, din Gud, av hele ditt hjerte  
og av hele din sjel og av hele din  
styrke." Det faktum at Jesus og  
Moses stemte ovenens i å sette dette  
bud øverst på listen av religiøse  
forordninger gjør det av høyeste  
viktighet å adlyde det. Og sammen  
med dette bud går et annet bud: "Du  
skal elske din neste som dig selv."  
Her har vi to store bud, som hvilke  
Jesus så på dem, "hvilke hele loven  
og profetene."

Ettersom guddommelig Kjærlighet  
skledes inn i den menneskelige  
bevissthet, frembringer den renhet,  
og gjennom denne mentale tilstand  
ser man at alle ting til alle tider er  
underordnet Guds lov. En forsmak  
på denne åndelige bevissthet, selv på  
vårt nuværende erfaringsstadium, blir,  
som ovenfor vist, manifestert i  
menneskehetens voksende herre-  
dømme over synd og skyld og de  
utallige former av frykt som kring-  
stretter dødelige; ja, den bringer for-  
bedring inn i alle forhold vedprende  
slan, legeme og velferd. Ennvidere  
tjener den til å grunnlegges en for-  
stelse av det guddommelige Prin-  
sipp, på hvilket universell kjærlighet  
og dens harmoniske styre av menne-  
sket stifter sig, og den klarlegger  
til tilfredsstillende for enhver som  
har øren å høre med, at "alle ting  
tjener den til gode som elsker Gud."

Mary Baker Eddy som så årsaken  
til dette nederlag, og som fulgte  
menneskehetens hunger etter en  
mer tilfredsstillende og påviselig  
religion enn den som lærer virke-  
ligheten av både godt og ondt, sier  
Gud kan bli forstått, og ved å ta dette  
skritt er det oppriktig studium av Kris-  
telig Videnskab til største hjelp. Man  
lærer av Mrs. Eddys skrifter både at  
Gud kan bli forstått, og at Han er  
full av kjærlighet. De setter en i  
stand til å se forskjellen mellom den  
falske efterligning og det ekte i det  
daglige livs foreteelser, og de viser  
hvorledes vi kan gi Gud den tilfylling  
og hengivenhet som vi hittil fortvæls  
har skjennet materielle ting. Kris-  
telig Videnskab gjør det klart at Gud  
er Alt-i-Alt, at Han er det eneste Liv,  
den eneste Sannhet og Kjærlighet,  
av hvem alt avhenger. Denne ide-

## Towers

(Cardiff City Hall to Bristol University)

A queen to match your king, I rise  
in gentle majesty,  
Oriental white against a violet sky;  
In slim and delicate grace, touched  
with a quiet mystery,  
Noble and restrained, yet rich in  
radiant charm.

Stately you stand, O brother, on  
your giant hill,  
Calmly I rest, my brother, on my  
plain;  
Waiting, knee-deep in rich and  
rustling foliage,  
While through the Channel rolls our  
mighty tide.

Those golden stars that twine a halo  
round me here,  
And sparkle as well above your  
gracious brow,  
Your fraternal wisdom to my civic  
motherhood,  
Link us in helpfulness, beneficence  
and joy.

—M. E. DORIS POUNTNEY, in "A Splin-  
der's Soliloquies."

## The Promises of Scripture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Apostle Paul, in his epistle  
to the Romans, gives us the de-  
finite assurance that "all things  
work together for good to them that  
love God." His affirmation is charac-  
teristic of practically every promise  
found in the Scriptures, in that its  
fulfillment is made contingent upon  
the performance of some right act.  
If, therefore, one wishes to enter  
into that wonderful experience of  
realizing that all things work to-  
gether for good, he must begin by  
learning to obey the first and great-  
est commandment in the Hebrew law,  
which Moses gave to his followers,  
and which Jesus afterwards ap-  
proved: "Hear, O Israel: The Lord  
our God is one Lord; and thou shalt  
love the Lord thy God with all thine  
heart, and with all thy soul, and  
with all thy might." The fact that  
Jesus and Moses concurred in plac-  
ing this commandment at the head  
of the list of religious statutes makes  
its observance paramount. Further-  
more, coupled with this command is  
a second injunction: "Thou shalt love  
thy neighbor as thyself." In these  
we have the two great command-  
ments, upon which Jesus said "hang  
all the law and the prophets."

With these brief, but all-inclusive  
specifications of human duty and the  
promises attached thereto, it would  
seem that there should be no failure  
to reap the fruition of such reason-  
able demands. Human experience,  
on the contrary, indicates that the  
lusts of the flesh have so divided the  
allegiance of mankind between good  
and evil that moralists have not fully  
observed the first commandment, nor  
have they in consequence entered  
into the realization of the promise  
that "all things work together for  
good."

Discerning the cause of this fail-  
ure, and recognizing the spiritual  
hunger of the human race for a more  
satisfying and demonstrable religion  
than that which teaches the reality  
of both good and evil, Mary Baker  
Eddy tells us in the Preface to  
"Science and Health with Key to the  
Scriptures" (p. vii) that "the only  
guarantee of obedience is a right ap-  
prehension of Him whom to know  
aright is Life eternal." She also  
says (p. viii), "The question, What is  
Truth, is answered by demonstration,  
by healing both disease and sin;  
and this demonstration shows that  
Christian healing confers the most  
health and makes the best men."

## Star Island Church

(Isles of Shoals)

Gray are the fog-wreaths over it  
blown  
When the surf beats high and the  
caves make moan,  
Stained with lichens and stormy  
weather  
The church and the scarred rocks  
rise together;  
And you scarce can tell, if a shadow  
falls,  
Which are the ledges and which the  
walls.

By the somber tower, when the day-  
light dies,  
And dim as a cloud the horizon lies,  
I love to linger and watch the sea's  
Turn to the harbor with freshening  
gales.  
Till yacht and dory and coaster hold  
Are moored as safe as a dock in fold.  
White Island lifts its ruddy shine  
High and clear o'er the weltering  
brine,  
And Boone and Portsmouth and far  
Cape Ann  
Flame the dusk of the deep to span,  
And the only sounds by the tower  
that be  
Are the wail of the wind and the  
wash of the sea.

—EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

## Cicero Dines Cæsar

To Atticus (at Rome)  
Puteoli, 19 December, B. C. 45  
What a fearsome guest! and yet I  
do not regret his visit, for it was  
very delightful. On the second day  
of the winter holidays he put up at  
the villa of Octavius' stepfather,  
Philippus. The company so packed  
the establishment that there was  
hardly a place left for Cæsar to dine  
in; two thousand men there were.  
You may be sure I was disturbed as  
to the morrow; but Barbara Cassius  
came to my relief; he posted guards,  
made camp in the fields, and pro-  
tected my villa.

Cæsar stayed with Philippus until  
noon of the next day; nobody was  
admitted to his presence; no doubt,  
he was going over his accounts with  
Balbus. Then (coming to Cicero's  
villa) he took a walk on the sea-  
shore; at one o'clock a bath. Then  
word was brought him concerning  
Mamurra; he did not move a muscle  
of his face. He next took a rub  
down in oil, after which he dined.  
The dinner was well got up, and  
rushed at but it was well cooked  
and well seasoned; the conversation  
was delightful; and, to take it all  
in, everything went off agreeably.  
Besides, in three rooms Cæsar's  
suite was entertained very bounti-  
fully. The ordinary attendants and  
the slaves had all they wanted; the  
more fashionable guests were served  
off as a good provider.

As for my guest, he is not one to  
whom one would say: "Pray, my  
good fellow, on your way back stop  
off again with me." Once is enough.  
The talk avoided politics but fell  
much on literary topics. In short, he  
was in a charming and agreeable  
mood. It was to spend one day at  
Puteoli and another at Balæ. There  
you have an account of his visit, or  
shall I say his billowing, which,  
though it brought me some trouble,  
as I have said, occasioned me little  
annoyance.—From "Letters of a Ro-  
man Gentleman." Selected and trans-  
lated by ARTHUR PATRICK MCKINLEY.

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## A black and white photograph of a man in a military uniform sitting in the driver's seat of a vehicle, possibly a tank or armored car. He is wearing a cap and looking out the window. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, historical feel.



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
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*In Lighter Vein*

**— AIDING HIS STATUS —**

Maid: "There's a beggar at the back door, m'm."


Mistress: "Tell him to go away."

Maid: "But he says he's been a gentleman, m'm."

Mistress: "Well, ask him round to the front and then tell him."

*Punch.*

---



—Björander

Tourist (on village station): "According to the guide book, the London train should be [n]ow."

Disgruntled Porter: "Oh, yues. And accordin' to the Guide Book this 'ere place [s] as sunshine all the year round!"

Traveler (stopping at hotel in small Irish village): "How man

Porter: "Shure an' it's only three, sir; breakfast, dinner, and one in th' avenin'."

—

Too Long

A critic complains that a certain novel did not really begin until the middle of the book. But the usual trouble with these things is that they don't finish until the end.—*Punch*.

<i>World's Press</i>	THE MONITOR READER	<i>In Lighter Veil</i>
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THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED  
IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

**HENRY FORD:** "The trouble with much so-called modern education is that we are teaching

Boston Transcript: Freight  
 lines are now so long that the

THAT'S ALL  
 Traveler (stopping at his  
 small Irish village): "How

<p>— HISTORY CONGRESS</p>	<p>— E nobler than strength; and pa- tience than haste.</p>	<p>— Too Long</p>
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Los Angeles Times: "Barrington  
is a great thing, but what  
the world also needs is a congress  
school history writers for the  
tion of uniform views as to the  
s. of wars and as to their  
ry treatment.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### Why Voters Don't Vote

WE WISH we could find illumination in the result of the very comprehensive endeavor of the National Civic Federation to find out why about two-thirds of the qualified voters of the United States failed to vote in the important elections last year. The federation sent out a huge number of questionnaires seeking alike this information and suggestions as to how so menacing a situation might be corrected. According to a report now given out, 60,000 answers have been received—a substantial number and one from which a reasonable idea of the motives and limitations affecting the mass of the voters might be obtained.

But the summary of these replies lacks true significance. Nothing is offered in explanation which was not already known to the average man. Nothing is presented in the way of a remedy except the obvious one of education and agitation. True, many urge that methods of nomination be simplified, but to some simplification means a return to the old convention system, while to others, in equal number, the extension of the direct primary system seems desirable. Many complain of the length of the ballot. Others think that local elections should be freed from all association with national politics. Compulsory voting, absentee registration, fines and penalties of every sort to be imposed upon non-voters, all are proffered as possible methods of persuading or compelling people to vote.

With no desire to minimize the importance of such an inquiry as that made by the Civic Federation, it seems to us that its results are of little value. Indeed the situation confronting American students of politics may imply something more than a mere careless neglect of the obligations of citizenship. It may be the American form of that reaction against democracy which history shows has always followed a war, and which the records of the present decade show to have been resultant from the recent World War to an unparalleled degree. In every country the drift of politics has been toward absolutism or ultra-conservatism. Mussolini, de Rivera, Pilsudski, stand for absolutism; von Hindenburg, Poincaré, Baldwin and Coolidge for ultra-conservatism. In the United States the content of the great mass of voters with the government as at present administered is so obvious that the politicians of the opposition party are hard put to it to find issues which may awaken public interest in a change of party rule.

We are not sure but that the answer quoted in the summary of the Civic Federation's report, "Why worry? How much larger a majority than 7,000,000 did President Coolidge want in 1924?" has not in it the essence of the explanation of electoral apathy. A full vote can never be brought out unless there is some sharp point at issue between the voters of the respective parties. There can never be needed two conservative parties in a nation, and if, therefore, the whole tendency of public thought is toward conservatism, the one party which has preempted that particular policy profits, and voters, accepting its triumph as a matter of course, stay away from the polls.

Doubtless in time there will again arise national issues upon which the parties in the United States will be sharply and honestly divided. Such an issue might present itself next year should either party place itself unreservedly on the side of the overthrow of the prohibition law. At present that seems improbable, yet it is the only issue now in sight upon which the people are clearly divided. Perhaps the best answer to the Civic Federation's question might have been that the reaction—temporary of course—against democracy, plus the general satisfaction with the administration of affairs in the United States, explains the apathy in national elections. As to local elections this rule does not apply, and for a striking illustration of what may be accomplished when sharply divergent personalities or theories come before the people, we may point to the recent mayoralty election in Chicago with its unprecedented outpouring of voters.

### Students in Industry

THERE is a growing interest among college students in America in the problems of industry. With many of these undergraduates the challenge of industrial democracy is something more than a sociological abstraction. It is a great human adventure. That is why many of these students are donning overalls during the summer months, the vacation season. These young social crusaders are seeking first-hand information regarding the human and economic factors of American industry. They realize that the data, charts and opinions contained in textbooks present little more than mere surface conditions. Lacking industrial experience, they are unable to appraise in any comprehensive manner the ethical and moral values involved in the use of capital and the employment of labor. The Students in Industry Movement, now in its second year, aims to familiarize interested students with the practical needs of the present-day industrial society. Many of the students who have enrolled in this movement are just now looking for jobs. They are entering industry as manual laborers. They are living on the wages and under the same social and economic conditions as their fellow workers. They are trying in this way to get the workingman's point of view. An effort is also made to understand the problems and the risks of capital.

Numbers of these students have gravitated toward the great industrial centers—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Boston, St. Louis and Denver. Once or twice a week informal conferences will be held for the exchange and evaluation of experiences and to discuss the issues germane to the industries of which they are, for the time being, a part.

It is also planned to have competent business and labor leaders, social workers and economists, available to address these employed students and to be questioned by them. Just prior to the opening of the college year, a "Students

in Industry Conference" will be held, similar to the one that was set up last year at Earlham College, in Richmond, Ind.

These young men and women are to be congratulated upon their strength of purpose and for the high motives that have prompted them to forgo the customary luxuries of a vacation season in order "to find out for themselves" the facts and conditions incident to one of our gravest social problems. It augurs well for the future of both Capital and Labor when students are able to lay aside for a time their textbook tools in order to take up and handle for themselves the implements with which the work of the world is being done. Calloused hands are just as essential to an understanding of industrial issues as are the carefully worded theories of the sociologist or the data charts of the economists. The Students in Industry Movement should go a long way toward establishing in the United States an unbroken industrial peace.

### The June Session of the Council

THE proceedings at Geneva during the June session of the Council of the League of Nations were remarkable mainly for the increased part played by a sort of self-constituted committee of the Council which held private meetings, issued official communiques and even gave itself the title of "conference" to distinguish it from the more regular body, which was made to play decidedly second fiddle by the semiofficial gatherings of its rival. In so far as Geneva affords an opportunity for the foreign ministers of the powers to meet and settle their differences in private, the "tea-table method" of handling the affairs of Europe has much to be said for it. But, it is asked, why confine the amenities of this social intercourse always to the representatives of the same six countries when the Council has fourteen members, some of whom are at least as vitally interested in the problems under discussion as are the aristocratic six themselves, and probably even more so?

While the Council was discussing comparatively minor questions, or rather in the intervals of its discussions, the foreign ministers of the great powers assembled with certain of their colleagues on the Council at the headquarters of the British and French delegations to discuss the general situation in Europe. These meetings were advertised as conferences of the Locarno powers, to which Japan was admitted by virtue of its position on the Ambassadors' Conference.

The powers represented at these gatherings were Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Belgium, and the bulletins which they issued, although they gave little information, let it be understood that the political situation, not only in Europe but in the Far East, was discussed. It was no secret that the chief preoccupation of these conferences was the Russian question in all its bearings. It might have been thought that for this reason Poland and Rumania would have been admitted to the group, for any debate on Russia has a particular interest for them. But neither of these countries, nor Czechoslovakia, although both Poland and Czechoslovakia were signatories to treaties at Locarno, were admitted.

Other important questions were debated by the Locarno powers, and the differences between France and Germany concerning the last stages of German disarmament were solved in this way. This was all to the good. And no one could object to private conversations between the foreign ministers. But when the other members of the Council found themselves left, not only in the cold but in the dark, they protested that the authority and prestige of the League of Nations were in danger. They protested, too, that the position of the Council as the trustee of the League and the central authority for the settlement of international affairs would be gradually undermined if the more powerful nations on the Council thus took the discussion of the more important issues out of its hand. For it was obvious that the Russian question not only overshadowed all others, but that it touched the interests of all concerned.

Similarly the other countries represented on the Council felt that they had a right to take part in the discussion on the German fortress question and the reduction of the French troops in the Rhineland. For no foreign question can properly be isolated from any other. The protest, appeared to be a legitimate one, and more will be heard of it when the Assembly meets, for according to the Constitution of the League, it is the Council, and not any group of powers, which is responsible for the peace of Europe.

### Aviation and the Railroads

THE recent wave of popular enthusiasm over the future possibilities of aviation focuses attention upon the potential competition which the railroads will face as the airplane continues to develop. It is a wise man who refrains from making a forecast of the direction which progress in aviation will take, for it is not impossible that another decade or score of years will see trains of airplanes, hauled by a "locomotive," all of which can be brought to earth at a central station in a city by means of inventions which will obviate the need of extensive landing fields.

Whether or not this is the case, however, there is small need for apprehension concerning the competition of airplanes with railroads. As an evidence of this, the automobile serves as a precedent. While the motorcar is causing the railroad passenger business to diminish constantly, it is, at the same time, resulting in an enormous volume of freight traffic, measured in terms of hundreds of thousands of carloads annually, not including the materials and supplies shipped to the manufacturing cities where automobiles are produced. The revenue from this business repays many times over the loss occasioned by the competition which the finished product furnishes when placed in service beside the railroad as a carrier of freight or passengers. A similar situation may result in connection with airplanes.

To railroad security holders, the question of greatest interest is net income which can be

converted into dividends, and the fact that the expansion of the motor industry has but served to swell the gross and net of railroad revenue lends credence to the thought that the development of air transport on a sound basis will likewise be reflected in added prosperity to the rail lines. And just as the railroads have entered the motor transport field when the competition of the motor trucks and buses became too keen, so it is probable that they would circumvent too vigorous a competition by air, by establishing air lines themselves. In fact, one rail line, in changing its corporate status, provided for this eventuality by describing among its present or future activities the maintenance of air lines along its route.

Until airplanes can be constructed which can carry more than a handful of passengers; the railroads need have little apprehension concerning competition from a passenger standpoint. And until the enormous costs of operation per mile flown by an airplane can be reduced, the latter is a negligible quantity as a competitor of the railroads in the handling of freight, due to the high charges which must be made. Railroad officers therefore conclude that in a passenger sense, the airplane will, for the present at least, attract only such passengers as are willing to pay a substantial sum for their transportation, and that the carriage of goods will be restricted to the express shipments of lightweight, expensive articles for which speed rather than a low transportation cost are the desideratum.

### Professors, Students and Gifts

AMERICAN professors will no doubt find in the news that Rumanian professors are now forbidden by the Government to receive gifts from students some cause for astonishment. Not because the American professor never receives such gifts, but because the happy event is too episodic to be regarded as characteristic of the higher education. Gifts are borne more lavishly to teachers in the public schools, and one such teacher often acquires an embarrassing wealth of handkerchiefs or neckties, which remain cherished, unused, and ever accumulating. One judges, however, that the gifts, habitually received by Rumanian professors have been of greater value, though possibly, also, to be sure, the Rumanian professors have now so many handkerchiefs and neckties that they have themselves appealed to the Government to ban the custom.

"The professors," says this recent mandate, as report reaches American readers, "are strictly enjoined from receiving material things." The acceptance of any gift from a single student to a single professor is declared not only indelicate, but subject to discipline. The professor must refuse. Handkerchiefs and neckties are evidently included in the prohibition, for it specifies that even a flower is not to be accepted. The student, one decides, may bring a violet to decorate the classroom—but not to decorate a professor. The professor, presumably, may put the violet on his desk in a glass of water—but he may not take it home with him. This applies to the high schools, colleges and universities. In the elementary schools, one is glad to think, "Teacher," in Rumania as in America, is still the natural recipient of many handkerchiefs, neckties, flowers, and other innocent "material things." But not so, for various and quite significant reasons, in the case of the universities and colleges.

Without casting any undue suspicions, however, it may be presumed that some professors in Rumania possibly feel incensed at the ruling. On the other hand, many more are probably well pleased to see the end of a practice that has become detrimental to the repute of their profession. The professors may even have helped instigate the reform, not to escape a continuous avalanche of flowers, handkerchiefs and neckties, but to get rid of applying to gift-bearing students a well-known classical quotation about gift-bearing Greeks. It would appear also that an aroused public disapproval is getting to work to improve a general condition that has incidentally invaded the higher walks of learning. Meantime, there is nothing in the ban to invalidate that ancient proverb: "A diligent scholar, and the master's paid."

## Random Ramblings

The critics of American aeronautical development may feel disturbed about the extent of its military air equipment, but the acclaim of the whole world attests the vigor and excellence of the technical skill and progress of American fliers and their machines.

The record that is rapidly brushing aside differences at the Geneva naval disarmament conference is further evidence of the worth of patience and the effectiveness of good will. True peace can only be achieved through peaceful means.

Wonder how long it will be before news of transoceanic flights becomes relegated to one line under the heading, "Movements in the Air Lines?"

Regardless of whether potatoes should be "peeled" or "pared," when cooked many persons enjoy them "pared."

Rapid City, S. D., certainly has lived up to its name of late, so far as getting into the public eye is concerned.

1927—"Let's go over to Europe for the summer."  
1957—"Let's go over to Europe for the week-end."

Another tongue-twister in the news: First appearance of the Danube's Diesel-Driven Dredger!

Apparently it is possible to have a hard coal strike in the soft coal fields.

When putting teeth into the laws, legislators should not omit the wisdom.

In addition to other things a reigning hero often gets a flood of mail.

Prince Edward Island dries have, paradoxically, swamped the wets.

The nimble one wins at Wimbledon.

And now on to the South Pole.

## Color Below!

COME Michael, come! Fly with me today, up, up, up through the clouds, way up into the solitude of blue, where we shall pause like a lark and survey the world! Find color!

Are you there, Michael-boy? We are away, the ground lets go, full branches wave quickly, the air parts and we pass into sky.

Where are we? asks Michael. I laugh, for I know; but it is the more fun not to know until there. Then I tell him we are over the northern end of Lake Constance, to the southwest of which water is Switzerland, to the northeast Germany. Michael is aware of our purpose, to search the world over for the daintiest touches of color on the earth's broad surface and put them, page by page, into his scrapbook.

Where the waters are shallow they lie over mudbanks and turn dove-gray. Where the waters are only a little deeper, and where they wind around and about the gray lashes, they are rose. It is a rose of all roses, and such a tint as I have never from an airplane seen elsewhere. Rose and gray, and the sun kissing them both; woven strands moving eventually into the blue bosom of the lake.

Off again—so fast. This time above a valley on the northwest frontier of India, a little south of the Khyber Pass, and just north of the hilltown Bannu. The white tape of road underneath us joins Bannu to Peshawar. Our valley is in the trough of tumbling mountains where the soil is red. The hills are brown, the mountain, crevices black, and the soil is red. Harmony of Oriental tone. Michael notes it down.

Little black shark, swimming in diamond waters. Where are we now? questions the boy. Just over the extreme northern tip of the flat mangrove island of Andros, in the Bahama group. Never in all the seas is the whiteness of water so white. And the little shark—probably six feet long—idles like a tadpole unconcernedly.

We proceed to Nassau even as the sunset westward gathers the whole heavens in one gigantic embrace of scarlet and gold. It lasts not long, and the ocean below is a blue without depth until the bays by Nassau are reached. Then the sands and the shoals and the grass of the sea bottom, and the shelving beaches, and lagoons in coral embedded, and the mass clusters of sea fan, pronounce upon the blue.

So the blue gives way to purple, to green, to lilac, to sapphire, to indigo, to black, to emerald, to amethyst, even to ochre, where a flash of sunlight strikes a flint of coral

in the water. And the palm trees wave, and the town peeps out from pink-walled gardens filled with red and yellow flowers.

Now we are where the rain is falling. On one wing tip only, for the other is under dry sky. A rainbow paints itself against the rain. It is gone, it is France. Above Cambrail. Up and we look below. We are at nearly 20,000 feet; under us, 16,000 feet away, are clouds—a canopy reaching the circle of the horizon around. A basin of mother-of-pearl, and about it the cerulean tapestry of sky.

What a boy is this Michael, writing in his scrapbook and would write some more! He has me this time; knows where he is. Knows the ribbon with its bows is the Suez Canal and its lakes. The Mediterranean is made of lapis and the Gulf of Suez of jade, but the Suez Canal and its lakes are of less weighty substances; are composed of peacock feathers. So it seemed to us. The blue would be in the center and the green on the edges as the water approached the sands of the desert. Someone had scattered hosts of peacock feathers from the azure Mediterranean to the jade Gulf of Suez.

Springtime lying about the Danube River, making shy advances to the fields on the northern bank just east of the capital of Slovakia, Bratislava. A chessboard of fields. Black loam, white blossoms, fresh green shoots, the crops and the soil fitting irregularly into the quaint, oblong patches. The Danube is a belt of cobalt sheen dividing these fields from the Hungarian grainlands southward.

One last flight, Michael, and enough for today, I remark. He is no end of a fellow, this Michael chap; believes there is a lot more color to look down and note down. But I tell him we will fly again and again. For do not the sweet birds fly, and hath man not the promise of dominion? But for a last glance at the color that can only be seen beneath one.

This time the colors are more quiet, for it is evening again, and we are over the English Channel, close upon Dover. The white cliffs tramp into the waters, and the waters ripple in olive tints flecked with pink toward the distant coast of France. The white gulls wheel above the steamers and the harbor. The land is a sleepy land, breaking into tiny lights, and the sea to eastward is picking up the luminescence of the moon. The air has the softness of down, and the colors of land and sea and sky are in subdued pastel shades, gently, gently resting at the close of day.

And so is Michael.

R. A. C.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU is always entertaining, and it is almost impossible to spend an hour with him without gaining many *bons mots*. He started on one such occasion by saying that the publisher of his philosophic work was doubtful about its effect on the public. But he consoled himself by adding: "But then, happily, nobody will buy it." When one laughed at this boutade, Clemenceau confessed that he had invented the anecdote. He was asked what were his favorite bedside books. He replied: "I have none. I never read lying down. But the books which I like best are the classics—the old books whose writers thought before they put pen to paper." Among the moderns he praised Anatole France. Certainly there was a good deal of waste in his works and he had serious limitations. Zola was a brave man as well as a conscientious author, and Clemenceau admired him for his courageous attitude in the Dreyfus case.

Paul Claudel he ranked with Mallarmé—that is to say, he did not approve of obscurity. "When one writes in French it should be to make oneself understood." And Paul Valéry? asked the interlocutor. "Valéry?" replied Clemenceau bluntly, "I do not know him." On politics the Tiger is as mute as ever, but he did remark: "One cannot be content with the state in which the politicians have placed France." Will he write his Memoirs? "Never," he said emphatically. "During the war I did my duty in displacing various people, because it was a question of the salvation of my country. But to relate the history of their defections would be cruel. Moreover, history composes itself slowly and almost automatically."

The centenary of the French railroads was commemorated at Saint-Etienne. This first railroad was opened in 1827 between Saint-Etienne and the little Gallo-Roman town of Andrézieux. The line was twenty kilometers in length. It was constructed so that horses might draw more easily wagons filled with coal, but steam boilers were invented and the new means of locomotion was put into operation. André Tardieu unveiled the monument to Marc Séguin, regarded as the inventor of the tubular boiler. When one remembers what has since been accomplished one wonders what progress will have been made when the centenary of aviation is celebrated.

A great cavalcade along the Paris Boulevards announced the coming of summer. Firmin Gémier organized this remarkable procession. There were knights riding on richly caparisoned steeds and beautiful coaches drawn by gray horses, with outriders bearing "Parisette, Queen of the City." There was a guard of honor formed of the Dragons de Villars. There was an old stagecoach with passengers recalling the early part of the nineteenth century. There was a galaxy of ermine-clad ladies. There was the first motorcar and various vehicles illustrated the development of street locomotion. There were the donkeys of Sceaux-Robinson, and the high bicycle of forty years ago, and the vanishing fiacre with its picturesque cocher, and there were the taxis which were sent, filled with soldiers, to reinforce the army of the Marne. There were hundreds of symbolic chariots, and generally it was agreed that Paris has never had such a successful, interesting, and artistic fête. Those who had supposed that these traditional carriages were declining in popularity were certainly shown to be mistaken.

Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, has added his name to the list of members of the Guild of Former Pipe-Organ Pumpers in Paris. He was eligible because he had pumped the organ in his youth at Wellington, O. It is understood that this is Loft No. 2, Loft No. 1 having been established last year in New York. Its aims are stated to be "to perpetuate the memory of this decadent but honorable profession that has been swept into obsolescence by modern electrical methods, and to secure a just recognition to which the profession is entitled in the annals of musical progress."

The annual exhibit of students work has been shown by the New York School of Fine and Applied Art in the Place des Vosges. Each department of interior architecture and decoration, theater and costume design, advertisement and illustration, is represented. There are sets of measured architectural drawings of the most beautiful rooms in Paris, Versailles, Fontainebleau, Compiègne, and Malmaison, as well as documents relating to Italian cities. The seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries of French styles are shown, sometimes in original combinations, and the modern movement has received its share of attention. Taste and practicality are the keynote. More than 150 graduates are already creating rooms in American homes and in Canada. The director of the school is William M. Odom. One feature of the exhibits—the Pageant of the Place des Vosges—consists of sketches of great personages connected with the Place from Henri II to Rachel.

A date is marked in the history of electric traction by the inauguration of the electrically driven train from Bor-

deaux to Hendaye on the Spanish frontier. The Compagnie du Midi early recognized the advantages of electrification, because it is far from the coal centers, but in compensation is in a district which abounds in hydraulic resources. The region of the Pyrenees has been employed to yield water-engendered electricity. As long ago as 1902 a convention was drawn up with the state for an electric line from Villefranche to Bourg-Madame. The program calls for the electrification of 950 kilometers. It is plain that there is great economy to be effected all round, while greater speeds can be attained and there is no smoke. Nor are there sparks, which have frequently set on fire the forests of the Landes.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor cannot assume responsibility for their publication or the views expressed. Anonymous letters are destroyed unopened.

### A Reliable Guide

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was alone in Paris, and having decided to visit Switzerland, the thought occurred, why not work out a trip through advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor? The Swiss Supplement had been published a few weeks before this time and it was sought as a guide to places of interest.

A tourist agency that advertised in the MONITOR was visited to get some information about the travel end, and a sixty-day tourist ticket was bought for a very moderate rate, the route selected being Paris to Geneva, to Lausanne, to Bern, to Lucerne, to Zurich, to Basle, back to Paris by a different route from the one taken from Paris.

From the advertisements in the MONITOR, pensions were selected in each place and letters were written to each city making tentative inquiries. These were followed by further notifications as to the exact day, date, and time of scheduled arrival of train.

In several cases, the answers to letters telling of time of arrival were most explicit in directions as to what street car to take to reach the house. Some said, "It will not be necessary to take a taxi, as we are right on the street-car track." Others included directions to give the taxi drivers, and in every instance the traveler was met by the hostess (one could not call her "landlady") with a genuine and unmistakable welcome.

I was more than satisfied with the accommodation in every instance and found that my hostesses several times told me of particularly interesting places to visit and just how best to get there. It was through such a suggestion that I visited Madame de Staël's home at Le Coppet. A glorious ride on Lake Geneva on a day that Mont Blanc could be seen without her veil of clouds.

All these delightful hostesses speak English, and through their courtesy one gets such splendid directions as to how to see what is best worth seeing in the city. Also, when one's particular bent is learned, a personal interest is taken in guiding one to where it can best be indulged.

All through the tour there was a feeling of being personally conducted by The Christian Science Monitor, for one familiar with the care with which advertisers are invited to publish in this paper has a feeling of having their needs selected and presented to them. As one person once remarked to me: "The advertisements in that paper are rather 'hand-picked,' aren't they?" Well, yes, one might call them that, especially the pensions at which I stopped in Switzerland. CATHERINE MITCHELL TALIAFERRO, Bpoklyn, N. Y.

### President Coolidge's Flag Day Message

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One can scarcely read President Coolidge's Flag Day proclamation without a feeling of pride and patriotism rising within him.

Our flag symbolizes all that is included in our Constitution. If we show respect to the flag we show respect to the Constitution. We cannot pledge allegiance to our flag and not include allegiance to the Constitution also. If we disobey the laws of our country we dishonor the flag.

Do the editors of our daily newspapers and magazines, and men of prominence who voice their opinions through these periodicals realize what an influence they have over a majority of the general public either for good or bad? Should not these public writers endeavor to encourage obedience to the law and not violation of it? To criticize our Constitution and the laws of the land is to encourage disobedience thereto.

Our flag as honored by our protective forces and our Boy Scouts does not stand for that "liberty" which allows men to become slaves to a habit that is not only a disgrace to a man and the flag, but also tends to destroy the moral and spiritual standard for which our flag stands. The "high ideals" of which our flag is the visible symbol, must be instilled into the hearts of the people if the people are to truly honor our flag as such. BATTLE CREEK, MICH. HIRSH GEBMAN.